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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BUTTO'S THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.

MONGINI BROS.,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th June
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5784	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	22nd June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Pashni, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	13th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	14th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	31st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.;

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE AND THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

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THREE KINDS DAILY

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MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21 10	43	8	30	6	64	5	47	6	20
21	22 1	49	4	30	14	64	6	47	8	21
22	22 9	50	0	31	7	64	8	47	10	22
23	23 1	50	12	31	0	64	9	47	12	23
24	23 9	51	8	31	10	64	11	47	14	24
25	24 2	52	5	32	4	64	13	48	0	25
26	24 11	53	2	32	15	64	15	48	3	26
27	25 5	54	0	33	9	65	1	48	6	27
28	25 15	54	14	34	2	65	4	48	9	28
29	26 9	55	13	34	12	65	7	48	12	29
30	27 4	56	13	35	6	65	10	49	0	30
31	27 15	57	13	36	0	65	13	49	4	31
32	28 11	58	14	36	11	66	0	49	8	32
33	29 8	59	15	37	6	66	4	49	12	33
34	30 6	61	1	38	2	66	8	50	2	34
35	31 5	62	4	38	15	66	13	50	8	35
36	32 5	63	8	39	12	67	2	50	14	36
37	33 5	64	12	40	10	67	8	51	5	37
38	34 6	66	1	41	9	67	14	51	13	38
39	35 8	67	6	42	8	68	4	52	5	39
40	36 11	68	12	43	8	68	11	52	14	40
41	38 0	70	3	44	9	69	3	53	8	41
42	39 6	71	11	45	11	69	12	54	3	42
43	40 13	73	4	46	14	70	6	55	0	43
44	42 5	74	13	48	2	71	0	55	14	44
45	43 14	76	7	49	7	71	11	56	13	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

J. DUXBURY & Co. Ld.....Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSEPH BENSON MANNING .....Defendant.

BY an Order made to-day in the said Suit Mr. H.O. COATES, has been APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER in the abovementioned Suit to take possession and charge of the Factory for the Manufacture of Hosiery and Woollen Goods, at Shri Ramchandra Hall, Arthur Road, Tardeo, hitherto carried on by the Plaintiffs and Defendant abovenamed and the Machinery Goods and Materials lying thereon with Power to Work the said Factory and an interim Injunction has been granted restraining the abovenamed Defendant Mr. J. B. MANNING from interfering with the said Factory or Machinery and from meddling with the working thereof.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1903.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Moloi Syed Ali Hasan, Revenue Member, Indore Durbar, Indore, C. I., up to 4 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1903, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of a TOWN HALL to be erected at Indore, C. I., for the Indore Durbar.

All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Bombay, or at the office of the Revenue Member, Indore, C. I., on or after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each Copy.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Revenue Member does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS,
Architect, &c.

2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 16th, 1903.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1903, between the hours of 12 A. M., and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Vines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Vines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.,

Total area about 87 acres. Apply for particulars to

"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 15 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References.

Offers to be addressed to

"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART-BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
EST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 6
Third do	,, 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.
For Annum	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	,, 6	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 3	,, 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£16,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91	= — 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/2	= + 1/4
2 months hence	24 5/16	= + 1/4
Spot in New York	53	= + 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheque	25'16 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20'43 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'67 3/4	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr cct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/8	= do
7 day market loans	2 1/2	= do

Extra Council Bill's allotments on Bombay Rs. 50,000 at 1-. 4d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 3-8. June-July. Tone quiet.

Metals :—Copper Braziers £68 10.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 2s 6d.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2. June-July. Buyers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2 June-July. Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed—Bold 41. June-July. Sellers. Tone steady.

Arrivals—Steamers Dumbia, Sealds, Bullmouth, Jumna.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 7'04 — 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'61 — 7	6'56 — 7	6'43 — 8	6 03 — 8
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'67 — 5	5'53 — 5	5'49 — 5	5'48 — 5
	Feb.-Mar 5'47 — 6		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales,
Do. last year	5,390 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12'40 — 20
Futures, month of July	12'12 — 13
Do. do. December	10'01 — 28

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11'41 — 30
Do. do. December	9'92 — 28
Tone at close	....

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 16th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	5,488 bales.
Wheat	45,746 cwts,
Linseed	18,941 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,893 "
Gingellyseed	3,307 "
Poppyseed	5,474 "
Groundnuts	283 "
Castorseed	3,791 "
Rice	80,793 "
Myrabollams	1,112 "
Cottonseed	9,822 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	172
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... ...	98-14
1st Settlement	... ...	98-15

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3	1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm. Ready	7	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6		
Yellow Gazerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone easier. Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steadier.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27 8
Club No. 1	"	28 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	17,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.61	6'56	6'43 +1	6'01 —2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'62 —5	5'48 —5	5'41 —5	5'43 —5
Feb-Mar.			
5'42 —5			

COTTON.—The local Market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing. New Crop rates are Rs. 230 for good Broach and Rs. 178 for fully good Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	... 181	169	102	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	... 189	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... 188	178	...	do
Belati M. G	... 201	189	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	... ...	183	175	do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	... 203	191	...	do
Karanja do				
Bamangaum Poolgaum M.G.	214	202	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	 214	202	...	do
Broach do	... 252	240	...	do
Bhownagger do	... 228	220	211	do
Do H. G.	... 225	218	205	do
S.-O. Dharwar	... ...	...	231	do
Westerns	... ...	...	214	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.....
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-2

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,285
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,230
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	51
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to-fr
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	1 10-0	£63
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 400

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 4% Shares	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs 13	500
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	36,000	500	...	dvd Rs 9	437½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GABBETT—June 13, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain P C Gabbett, I M S, of a son.

PINCHARD—June 12, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain M B Pinchard, I M S, 21th Madras Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVY—June 12, at Cocanada, of acute dysentery, J R E F (Elliot, Davy, Mysore P W D, aged 39 years.

MANN—June 9, at Sidapur, Coorg, of pneumonia, Henry Robert, infant son of Herbert and Alex Mann, aged 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets. 6h. 39m. High water, 4-43m., 4-59a. Low water, 10-11m, 11-42s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Krisnabai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from internal complaints for the last six months, and she often said she was tired of life. On Tuesday she was found suffering from opium poisoning, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PARSEE GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Bricaji Bamanji, Hormusji Nusservanji, Bricaji Daunjibhoy, Dosabhoy Hirjibhoy, and Framji Cawasji, the first with keeping a common gaming house at Bori's Chawl, Girgaum Road, and all with gaming in the house. Evidence showed that in consequence of information received the Commissioner of Police issued a warrant authorising Inspector O'Keeffe to investigate into the matter. Yesterday about 8 p.m., Mr. O'Keeffe with his subordinate officers went to the house of the first accused and saw all the accused and four others gaming with cards. The door of the room was burst open but in the meanwhile the four men had effected their escape. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment; the rest were fined Rs. 30 each, in default, to undergo 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MISTRESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Tanu Ragu, a Hindu, with the theft of a gold armlet and a piece of gold, collectively valued at Rs. 62, from the house of his mistress Manekbai, residing in Mumbadavi. Evidence showed that on Tuesday about 9 a.m. Keshavlal, Manekbai's son, took out his gold armlet before taking his bath and forgot it in the bathroom. In the evening when he returned home from school his mother questioned him about the armlet. He went in search of it to the bathroom but the ornament was not to be found there. Information was then given to the police, and while they were making search the gold piece was found from the box of the accused. The armlet was found from underneath the mattress of a bed in the complainant's house. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive eighteen stripes.

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, a very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. J. J. Saldanha, B.A., L.L.B, on the "Ethnology" of the Konkani Communities on Saturday, the 13th instant, at the Catholic Library, Cave, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, J. P., Pleader, High Court, presided on the occasion. The lecturer dwelt on the origin, growth, and racial characteristics of the Konkani speaking communities—who number nearly one million, and are settled chiefly in Goa, Kanara, Cochin, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Bombay being broadly divided into (1) Catholic Christians of Goa, Kanara and Ratnagiri, (2) the Shenvi or Saraswat Brahmins, (3) the Non-Brahmin Hindus, such as Sonars, Kunbis, Marathas, Bhandaris, ect., and (4) the Mahomedan Navayats. The lecturer concluded with an earnest appeal to all the Kokani speaking peoples to unite for the purpose of raising the Konkani language to an honorable place among the vernaculars; for though sadly neglected in the past, the language was capable of holding its own and lending itself to a literature, if only it was cultivated with greater zeal and earnestness.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Alumia Usman and nine others, the first with keeping a gaming house in Khoja Street and the rest with gaming in it. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Sullivan said that in consequence of information received he obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and raided a house in Khoja Street occupied by the first accused. Accompanied by two of his Sub-Inspectors he went to the first floor of the house, and, through a door which was partly ajar, saw the accused with the exception of the ninth, Ithu Malu, gaming with cards in their hands. They were seated in a circle and the ninth accused was sitting behind them. Witness pushed the door and rushed in accompanied by his Sub-Inspectors. Upon this the first accused shouted out and the others rushed to the window. However, they were prevented from escaping. On the ground he found a pack of cards and Rs. 1-3-4. He then searched the house and another pack of cards was found from underneath a mattress. When the rush was made the eighth accused, Shaik Omer Shaik Nura, jumped into a chair and began to read the Koran. The ninth accused, who was a mason, went into the bath-room and began washing there. Rs. 29-1-2 were found on the persons of the accused. All the accused pleaded not guilty, and said that they had assembled in the house to hear the eighth accused, who was reciting the Koran. The ninth accused, who was a Hindu, had been to the place to repair the bath-room. The Magistrate convicted all the accused except the ninth on the evidence, and sentenced the first, who had twice been convicted of keeping a gaming house, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default, to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The ninth accused, Ithu Malu, was acquitted. Each of the rest was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATEST ON THE MONSOON.

A Ceylon outstation correspondent, who has presumably overlooked the final pronouncement published the other day—that the monsoon is going on bursting, writes in the following terms :—I have still my doubts as to whether the monsoon—to which the attention of more than one Meteorologist has been riveted for some time past—has yet burst. A few occasional showers, surely, do not imply that the burst is on!

Following the heavy gale in the early hours of this morning, the weather to-day has been quite of a monsoonish character, plenty of rain falling, with the prospect, as we go to press, of a stormy night. The direction of the wind at most outstations has been South-West, and we notice from the meteorological report that it continues to be wet at Ratnapura, whilst some rain has fallen at Nuwara Eliya.

One result of the monsoon in Colombo is that subsidences are noticeable at several places on the seaside railway between Colpetty and Wellawatte. Between Colpetty and Bambalapitiya the trains today have had to move with caution, to owing washaways. At one place a porter with a green flag has been placed to watch the line, and ballast is to be thrown over to strengthen it."—"Times of Ceylon" (June 12).

THE "Times," noting the death of Mr. K. M. Shroff said :—Mr. Kavasjee M. Shroff, a prominent citizen of Bombay, and for many years a member of its Municipality, died there on April 26. He was the first native of India to allow himself to be inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic plague serum, and thus to prepare the way for a general resort to this protection against the disease which had a few months earlier made its appearance in Bombay. But Mr. Shroff will best be remembered for his zealous labours in extending in India the operations, greatly needed there, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He had a large share in organizing the Bombay branch, and for nearly a quarter of a century was its secretary and honorary treasurer. The society has greatly influenced native habits and sentiments in respect to the treatment of animals; and Mr. Shroff organized the system under which the grain-dealers of the city pay a voluntary tax to aid the finances of the society.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE KURPAL PUNSEY.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted a fortnight's extension.

RE GANGABHISAN UTAMCHAND.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the final discharge of the insolvent under Section 60 of the Act. Counsel said that no one appeared to oppose the rule, but a country pleader had addressed a long letter, reciting the misdeeds of his client.

Clerk of the Court : The man has paid no fees.

The Judge : I cannot take any notice of such letters.

The insolvent was then granted his final discharge.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for his final discharge. His Lordship granted a rule for a final discharge, and as there are creditors in Europe and America the rule was made returnable in a year.

RE JAKARIA HAJEE JUSUB.

The matter came on for further hearing. Mr. Bahadurjee appeared to oppose on behalf of a creditor. The name of the insolvent was called out, but he did not answer; and his lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

RE VIRCHAND UGHADCHAND.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for his personal discharge. Mr. Strangman, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Davar said the matter of the insolvency was heard at great length by his lordship, and the insolvent's discharge was postponed without protection for four months. That time expired in April, and after having undergone the punishment imposed on him, he now came up for his discharge.

The Judge : I cannot punish the man a second time.

The insolvent was thereupon granted his personal discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Veljee Khepar Cutchi; Hajee Ebrahim Saley Mahomed and another; Sidu Mahadu Satputi; Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia; Bhasker Bhagwant Pathak; Adarjee Dorabjee Patel and others; Nathu Govind Lobar; Jaitha Nursey Lobar and others; Harichand Narayen Dhatrayan; Rama Dagdu; Austin Daniel Hyde; and Wallijee Musajee.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE,
For Decree Absolute.

287,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—N C Macleod vs Hali Sidick Haji Hassum and others—Jamsetji and R A H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed and Nensey and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

668,02—Kanga and P—Magunlal Vijbhookandas vs Sitaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co. For postponement.

Long Causes.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jankorehar widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M.

80,01—Smitham B and N—Bhowram Ragoba vs Narayen Bhowram—Bicknell M and M.

389,00—Mantri B and N—Bhawani Sanker Wascodew vs. Sateymabai widow—Captain and V.

210,02—Madhowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M

400,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626,03—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455,91—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hibati.

784,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Becher and another vs Bai Laxmibai widow and another—Muljee B and B and Payne and Co.

640,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Parshotum and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

619,02—Hiralal D—Canjee Narran vs Madhawram Mathuradas—Tyabjee D and Co

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and another—Craigie L and O and M and M.

383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayak Dhondiraj vs Narotam Anandjee—Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

215,03—B Raghava—Krushnaji H Khinji and others vs Bhagirathibai widow and others.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

388,02—Payne and Co—Abdulla Joosub and others vs Beg Mahomed—Little and Co.

Commercial cause for trial of issues.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Peter and another vs Chotalal Javardas—D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

6,02—Little and Co—Haridas Purshotum and others vs Ramchandas Premji—Edgelow G and W.

29-02—Captain and V—Ramakant Kalyan Sastri vs Bai Radhabai widow—Chitnis and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas S W Mills Co Ld and others—Ingerson.

81,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

578,00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418,02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimjee—Smetham B and N.

100,03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhai—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

For an exparte Decree.

149,03—Captain and V—Devi Goolam Jewalprasad vs Tulsidas Utram—M R Vakil.

For Judgment.

62,03—Payne and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others The New Zealand Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co.

334,03—In person a paper Goolbai Nowrojee Ichaporia and others vs Ruttonbai widow for consent decree.

Long Causes.

509,1910,9,01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co—partheard

324,02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bazonjee vs Luxmibai widow—part heard.

31,01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Rogayavaya Payne and Co &c.

96,03—Little and Co—Chuturbhuj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.

335,00—Captain and V—Devcobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co.

577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.

255,02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs, Rambai widow and others—Khenderao S and N.

347,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Mansook'al J and M D D Romer.

124,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.

492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Little and Co E G and W.

847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

754,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

120,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholia and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.

592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.

WITHIN 100 miles of Chicago a negro was burned at the stake, and a grand stand provided for spectators. The railway company ran a special excursion train. An enterprising firm has now placed at several street corners automatic machines, in which can be heard the dying cries of the tortured negro.

FOR ten or eleven years John Brealley, of North Tawton, Devon, kept a live shell in his house, ignorant of its dangerous nature. It was ordinarily used to prop the door open? Brealley died about a year ago, and the shell was then removed to the pigs' house, where recently some pigs "grubbed" it to light again. Gunners have safely exploded it.

DR. COOK, Commissioner of Lunacy, recently recommended the placing of a parrot in the imbecile ward of Redrath Workhouse Infirmary. The Master of the Workhouse informed the guardians that a parrot had been given him for that purpose. The bird was accepted, the chairman of the board of guardians expressing the hope that the master would not teach it to swear.

"J. G. A." tells us, says the "Globe," that he espied a pigeon sitting on a nest built in a niche over one of the doors of the law courts. The nest, he declares, was fixed, or tied, up in its position with a piece of regulation red tape. We can only express the pious hope that the severity of this bird's mind will not lead it to cross-examine the poor little squeakers directly they are hatched, as to their behaviour in the shell. She must exercise judicial methods, and give them time.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Wednesday—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Upper India and Gangetic Plain but the depression in the Punjab has been practically stationary in the past 24 hours Pressure has changed irregularly in north-east India, the effect of which changes has been to transfer the area of low pressure in that region slightly to the east. The storm in the Arabian Sea has continued its advance north-westward and is this morning probably crossing the Mekran Coast. Warning signals have been lowered at ports on the North Bombay coast. Light to moderately heavy rain has continued in North East India, the most important falls being nine and a half inches at Cherrapoonjee, three and a half at Mymensingh, 2 1-2 at Dibrugarh, two at Silchar, 1 1-2 at Narayanganj Bogra, Dhubri and Burdwan, the only rain of importance in Burma is two inches at Akyab. Weather is slightly disturbed on the Madras Coast and showers have fallen in South India, Deccan and Central Provinces, and light to moderate rain on the West Coast. Masulipatam has received 4 inches, Goa 2 1-2, Mormugao and Salem 2, Nagpur, Vizagapatam and Cocanada 1 1-2 inches. There are at present no indications of increased rainfall on the West Coast where winds continue irregular Rain will probably be again received in Assam and Bengal and duststorms and thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab and Gangetic Plain. Showers will probably continue in Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, Captain A. J. Cole, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced hard S.-E. gale from Dwarka to Bombay. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Kohinur, Captain A. H. Mackinnon, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Calcutta, met with stormy weather from Ballicalca to Bombay.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

On Tuesday evening, a five storeyed house situated in Samuel Street and belonging to Jivan Lalji Maharaj, subsided in consequence of heavy rains. The building has been unoccupied for the last three years. The Municipal authorities were informed and under their orders the tenants of the two adjoining houses vacated.—The roof of a one storeyed house, belonging to Ahmed Mahomed at Duncan Road, collapsed on Tuesday morning owing, probably, to the posts supporting it having been broken. The Municipal authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, arrived on the scene and ordered the tenants to vacate the front portion of the building, which they did.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.		Esplade, In. Cts.		Fort, In. Cs.		Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	14	50	14	90	13	87	15 59
Wednesday, 17th June	00	80	0	98	00	65	00 74
Total	15	30	15	88	14	52	16 33
Total fall to June 17, 1902	7	88	10	22	9	18	9 67
Total fall to June 17, 1901	13	76	12	35	13	88	11 82

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 16th	1	70

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure @ 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity @ 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·510	NW	20	92·6	82·9	63	...	0·00	— 0·16
Jask	29·518	E	11	93·8	85·7	68	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·451	SE	8	89·3	87·6	81	...	0·00	— 0·6
Aden	29·364	SSW	10	98·3	83·3	77	...	0·0	— 0·00
Lahore	29·445	W	2	110·4	91·4	40	...	0·00	— 0·39
Sirsa	29·490	?	11	108·8	02·1	40	...	0·15	— 0·54
Delhi	29·469	NW	6	105·2	90·2	39	...	0·12	— 0·86
Agra	29·501	SW	12	104·0	89·4	41	...	0·03	— 0·75
Cawnpore	29·517	WSW	6	105·4	82·1	60	...	0·03	— 1·10
Allahabad	29·5·8	Calm	5	101·6	80·5	76	0·26	0·21	— 1·42
Jhansi	29·584	SW	10	111·3	79·2	74	0·42	0·48	— 1·30
Jacobabad	29·545	ESE	4	117·1	88·6	37	...	0·13	— 0·13
Karachi	29·537	SE	12	97·4	84·8	74	...	0·01	— 0·01
Jeypore	29·585	WSW	9	105·2	87·1	51	...	0·06	— 0·95
Ajmere	29·625	W	14	103·4	84·0	61	...	0·09	— 0·69
Deesa	29·661	S	2	101·1	81·6	65	...	0·02	— 0·19
Ahmedabad	29·678	SW	8	100·3	81·6	66	...	0·11	— 2·60
Bhuj	29·613	S	21	93·3	79·9	76	...	0·00	— 0·62
Jamnagar	29·721	SSE	19	97·1	7·2	79	0·23	0·27	— 1·18
Dwarka	29·597	SSE	28	87·4	80·3	83	0·05	0·45	...
Rajkot	29·650	S	10	9·9	77·6	70	...	0·0	— 1·76
Bhavnagar	29·674	SW	11	94·6	4	69	...	0·02	— 2·51
Veraval	29·651	S	16	94·9	79·3	86	0·37	0·43	— 2·09
Neemuch	29·662	SW	16	93·5	79·7	70	...	0·05	— 1·34
Indore	29·702	WNW	6	94·8	76·9	78	...	3·34	+ 0·23
Saugor	29·603	W	5	01·4	82·6	42	...	0·00	— 2·46
Jubulpore	29·598	WNW	4	104·5	78·6	67	0·05	0·20	— 2·80
Roshangabad	29·649	SW	6	108·6	85·2	63	...	0·0	— 2·45
Khandwa	29·685	WNW	6	105·7	78·6	65	0·14	0·6	— 2·28
Raipur	29·610	SW	11	4·50	80·4	48	...	1·10	— 1·87
Nagpur	29·642	Calm	4	104·2	80·1	62	...	2·76	— 1·13
Amraoti	29·679	W	13	103	85·5	65	...	0·30	— 3·11
Akola	29·691	NW	10	101·2	81·2	52	...	0·13	— 2·37
Surat	29·701	S	9	93·6	78·6	70	...	0·4	— 2·70
Malegaon	29·695	WSW	15

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The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH MARKETS.

It is doubtful, if Mr. Chamberlain's great scheme would have been discussed at the present time, had it not happened that Canada and Germany came to sharp words over the question of tariffs. Canada, therefore, for the time being at all events, should command the careful attention. As a matter of fact, Canada never has. She has not been very carefully tended, and nothing could be expected than that she should develop a certain amount of wilfulness, as any daughter left to fend for herself would be bound to do. The Mother Country finds it high time to look to her. She is not on such terms as she was with the German visitor. He threatens to persecute her, and she asks the protection of her own family. Should that assistance be given is the question her relatives are asking themselves, remembering that she has not been quite so generous as she might in helping the old folks at home. A prominent resident of Montreal, in an article in the "Empire Review," sets forth Canada's claims from a Canadian point of view. To begin with, Canadians are fully impressed with the belief that in fifty years from now, Canada will be as great a country as the United States is to-day. In deciding how to deal with Canada, this fact must be borne in mind. Canada is daily becoming more valuable as a possession, and to act towards her in such a manner as to alienate her loyalty would be to sacrifice a great possession to serve no lawful end. Canada, remarks the writer, has asked that her natural products be granted a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom. Will this request be complied with? Upon this answer, he argues, the future policy of the Dominion depends. The writer, Mr. Swindlehurst, complains that in the United Kingdom there appears to be a widespread impression that the granting of a preference would cause a permanent increase in the cost of the thing protected. There is that opinion. And to dispel it Mr. Swindlehurst now strives; for, as he says, it is clearly not the case.

The case of wheat is quoted as an example. If preference were given to Canadian wheat, the immediate result would be a wonderful increase of production in the Dominion, all of which would be sent to the world's market, Liverpool. What economist, he asks, "will deny that this increase in the supply, with no possible proportionate increase in the demand, will result in a fall of prices, and cheapen bread-stuffs for the English consumer. A good crop now lowers prices; would not an increase in the wheat-growing area have a similar effect? It sounds probable. Further he anticipates another result would follow. The United States wheat grower with land worth from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars an acre as prices dropped, and he received a reduced return upon his capital, would investigate Canadian conditions. He would learn that better wheat-producing land than his own was, in certain sections, being given away, and in others selling from two to three dollars an acre; also that to this advantage was added the greater one of a preference in the British market on the wheat grown. It would not, he thinks, take keen Western men long to realise that it was to the interest of themselves and their families to move across the border, and share the property of the Canadian farmers, and in a few years Canada would become the great wheat-exporting country of the world. Mr. Swindlehurst makes no claim on sentiment. All he endeavours to do is to appeal to Great Britain's self-interest. Duty imposed on foreign wheat would go into the national exchequer, not to the foreign producer, and the British taxpayer "by merely paying taxes indirectly instead of directly will get cheaper wheat, will increase amazingly the population and wealth of one of their own colonies, and earn the lasting good will of Canadians." It is a vital matter to herself as well as to England, her champion owns, she is persuaded that all Britons the world over will hope that the request she has made will be granted land, that to the sentiments of loyalty which unite her to the Mother Country will be added the still stronger bond of material interest.

It was scarcely to be expected that an advocate of Canadian interests would fail to point out the result of a refusal to give Canada preferential rates—a political union with the United States. We do not believe such union will ever be an accomplished fact. Still it is a bogey which is frequently brought out of its cupboard, and we are told that the United States interest in Canada, once almost confined to the official class, has now become national. The newspapers of the Republic say to Canada: "By a political Union with the States you will gain a market of seventy-six million people and special trading privileges with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; while the British markets will remain open to you on the same terms as now." United States diplomacy is said to be proceeding along the same lines, advocating absolute free trade between the two countries, believing the identity of commercial interests and a union of the two countries at no distant date. If England helps her she will be both willing and able to bear her share of the burdens of protecting the commerce and interests of the empire. Yes, but we should have liked to see her bear a due share now. The chances are she would endeavour to make the contribution as small as possible even if preferential rates were given. But we do not forget that Canada has been much neglected in the past. She remained loyal during that period and refused to join the States when the opportunity arose and the invitation was given. It must also be remembered that on the Pacific slope of Canada Britain has everything necessary for the creation of a fresh base for sea power. A political writer said, not long ago: "When the glamour which the continent of South Africa has cast over Britons has somewhat faded, as it certainly will, they will turn to those countries over sea, their own without let or hindrance, where Nature has been more than bountiful, and where, instead of sacrificing valuable lives in a vain attempt to surmount climatic difficulties, they may be found to perpetuate a race unequalled in physique and those great qualities, which have made the parent stock so powerful." This is but one of the questions involved in the scheme which has only, so far, been foreshadowed. Patient and minute investigation will be required before a definite project can be laid before the empire. The problem is vast, almost beyond computation.

THE LIFE OF LORD DUFFERIN.

JUDGING from the reviews in the home papers Mr. C. E. D. Black's Life of Lord Dufferin makes more of his connection with Canada than with this country. The author holds that Lord Dufferin's real opportunity of showing his worth came when Mr. Gladstone sent him to Canada in 1872, after intimating, as a Colonial historian caustically observes, that England would consent to retain the Dominion so long as she cost nothing, but would certainly let it go if the sacrifice became necessary to secure peace. The Governor-General set himself, on the contrary, to develope the resources of the Far West by his tours and speeches. It was through them that the English public first became aware of the splendid possibilities of British Columbia and Manitoba. He had to deal with delicate complications, such as the charges of political corruption brought against the Prime Minister, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and the commutation of the sentence on the rebel Lepine. But his tact never failed, as witness his treatment of the very unreal "secession" movement at Victoria:—"While the procession was moving through the principal streets, a gentleman, breathless with excitement, hurried up to his Excellency's carriage to say a 'rebel' arch had been placed across the road so as to identify the Viceroy with approval of the disloyal inscription thereon.—'Can you tell me what words there are on the arch?' quietly asked his Lordship.—'Oh yes,' replied his informant; 'they are "Carnarvon Terms or Separation."'—'Send the Committee to me,' said his Excellency.—'Now, gentlemen,' resumed Lord Dufferin, with a smile, 'I'll go under your beautiful arch on one condition. I won't ask you to do much, and I beg but a trifling favour. I only ask that you allow me to suggest a slight change in the phrase which you have set up. I merely ask that you alter one letter in your motto. Turn the S into an R—make it Carnarvon Terms or Reparation, and I will gladly pass under it.'" To this, however, the Committee, foolishly, would not agree, so the Viceregal party turned a corner and went down another street, to the surprise and mortification of those who had made so unwise an exhibition of themselves." Lord Dufferin's Indian Administration is not overlooked. Afghanistan and Burma, frontier defence, finance, irrigation, and other important topics are discussed. The Viceroy took his own part, as a rule. Thus, after Sir Charles Bernard and Sir Frederick Roberts had pronounced the number of men in Burma to be sufficient:—"In the afternoon the Viceroy, in company with a field officer, took a walk and ascended to the top of a commanding hill, from whence the surrounding country could be seen. He asked his companion how far British jurisdiction extended, and a line on the near horizon was pointed out to him marking the watershed. 'But,' added the officer, Colonel White, afterwards Sir George White, 'I think we should have considerable difficulty in holding even that at a pinch.' Again Lord Dufferin said nothing, but the same evening he had telegraphed to India on his own responsibility for ten thousand more men. As he put it in his letter to Lord Cross, the Secretary of State: 'I steadily continued the process until our force amounted to something like thirty thousand men.'" The book will reach India next mail.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

RAIN has fallen throughout India except in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, and as a result the agricultural situation is all that it should be at this time of the year. In Madras, where the rainfall was light to fair generally, irrigation supplies are generally sufficient for general requirements. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, and harvests continue in some places with fair out-turn. In the Bombay Presidency the situation, on the whole, little leaves to be desired. The rainfall during the week was moderate in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Dharwar, slight in parts of Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and very slight in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Sholapur, and Kanara. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts. Preparation of lands for the autumn cultivation is generally in progress. Sowing has commenced in parts of Sukkur, Larkhana, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and the Carnatic, but has been slightly retarded in parts of Bijapur for want of sufficient moisture. The Bengal Presidency has experienced rain in every district except Gaya and Sahabad, and the fall was moderately heavy at some places. Ploughing and sowing continue and prospects are fair. Thirty districts in the United Provinces report light rain accompanied by hail. In Almora the fields are being prepared for autumn crops, and sowings are in progress in seven districts. Extra crops and sugarcane continue to be irrigated. Turning to the Punjab we find that slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Umballa, Delhi, and Sialkote districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout the province. Locusts appeared in two villages of the Khushab Tahsil, but did not damage agricultural stock. The North-West Frontier Province reports no rain, but the agricultural situation is not, so far, one which need create alarm. The spring crops are being reaped and housed, and the outturn is above the average. Ploughing and sowing for autumn crops are in progress, while the prospects of extra spring crops are average. A flourishing state of things is reported from Burma where the rainfall has been general and well distributed. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in eleven other districts and is now almost general. The gathering of tobacco and miscellaneous crops is finished in Thayetmyo and the standing crops are in good condition generally. In the Central Provinces the weather has generally been hot and cloudy with light rain in Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country. The preparation of land for autumn sowing is in progress. The sowing of rice has commenced in Mandla, Raipur, and Sambalpur. Satisfactory conditions are reported from Assam, Mysore, Hyderabad, Berar, Rajputana, Central India, and Nepal where there has been plentiful rainfall.

THE HOME POLO SEASON.

THE home polo season, which is now in full swing, always has a deep attraction for Indian exponents of the game, many of whom have, before coming to India, participated in games at Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Roehampton, the Phœnix Park, the Curragh, and other first-class centres. The present season, according to the home papers, Indian polo ists will be glad to hear, promises to be unusually eventful, and should the weather turn more favourable than has been the case during the last six weeks it will no doubt be a very successful one in every respect. Last year the international matches between England and America created a remarkable amount of enthusiasm and excitement; but they certainly distracted attention from the rest of English polo, so that it is with a feeling almost akin to relief that the majority of players, if not spectators, are looking forward to a season that will be free from all such engrossing contests. Plenty of first-class polo is promised, and the restoration of the Inter-Regimental Tournament in the Hurlingham programme invests the season with considerable interest and importance, because the competition which, we need hardly point out, has not taken place since the late war broke out, has no rival that quite equals it either for the keenness with which it is fought out or for the popular favour in which it is held in the polo world. Nowadays civilian keeps pace with military polo, and the Inter-Regimental, popular though it is, does not over-shadow all else as it formerly did. The Hurlingham Open Champion Cup, the result of which should reach this country by the first mail in July, is sure to attract widespread interest, unless, indeed, by some unfortunate chance one or two of the crack teams of the year are unable to compete, as was the case last summer, when the absence of Rugby (the holders) and the Old Oxonians left the redoubtable Freebooters a triumphant march to victory over much weaker combinations. Then there will be the concluding rounds of the County Cup at Hurlingham, which of late years have invariably been productive of first-class polo; the Open Cup, Subalterns' Cup, and two hunt tournaments at Ranelagh, and the Polo Cup, Junior Polo Championship, Ladies' Nomination, and Public Schools Competitions at the well-managed Roehampton Club; whilst the International Challenge Cup at the Crystal Palace and the Open Tournament at Eden Park ought to afford abundant interest. Both the Universities will play their annual match at Hurlingham on the 22nd instant. Apart from the individual prospects of the various first-class clubs in the United Kingdom this season has been eagerly awaited, because for the first time the many changes that have been made in the rules of the game are to be put to practical test.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itria, Captain J. C. Tice, which has been chartered by Government to convey the Camel Corps to Berbera, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE scheme for the reconstitution of the Home Secretariat of the Government of India, by which some dozen new appointments are to be added to the existing clerical staff, has been sanctioned and will be introduced without delay.

MR. C. BENSON, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, returns from furlough towards the end of next month. His services have been retained by the Secretary of State for a further period of five years.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 13,920, for constructing a causeway across the Vaigai river at Manamadurai, Madura District, for execution when funds are available.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the following increase to the establishments of regiments taking the field on mobilisation, viz, Gurkhas, Pioneer, and Burma battalions, and all battalions of the Punjab Command, an increase of 256 men per battalion; all other Native Infantry battalions an increase of 128 men.

A ZANZIBAR correspondent, writing on May 27, says:—Prince Boris, who made some stay here a few months ago, accompanied by Lord Ffrench and two mining experts, arrived from the South by the last German mail, and the party proceeded by the M. M. s. s. Djemnah to Madagascar to-day, in order to inspect some mines for which Prince Boris has got a concession from the French Government. While in South Africa he was inspecting and reporting on mines for an English Syndicate.

WITH the object of extending the use of quinine among the poorer classes of this Presidency, who suffer much from malarial fever, Government have arranged for the sale of quinine at two pice per packet of five grains instead of three pice, as at present. The rules for the sale of the drug have had to be altered in consequence, and the revised rules have accordingly been approved. Copies of the rules have been forwarded to the Surgeon-General, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, in order that effect may be given to them.

IT unfortunately turns out that the expectation that the recent heavy rain showers had put an end to the danger of a water famine in Simla was too sanguine. It is now explained that the water-supply of Simla is drawn only from a particular valley lying to the north-west of the town, and the recent hopeful-looking downpours, though apparently widely spread did not extend to this collecting basin. As a result the municipal reservoirs at present contain not much more than a week's full supply of water, and it has become necessary to put the town on short commons. Water can now be obtained by the consumer for only three hours in the early morning and four hours in the evening, or a total of seven hours out of the twenty-four. If the monsoon rains should not make a timely appearance, still stronger safeguards may have to be enforced to prevent the consumption of water for any but the most strictly necessary purposes.

THE STORY OF YORK HOUSE.

AN HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.

"LONDON society's most international agency," was the expression used by De Tocqueville to his friend Henry Reeve, as a description of the Thames, long before American, as well as French patronage, on the first day of the week, had converted that river into a waterway of cosmopolitan fashion. With an interval of less than thirty years between the two events, both during the first half of the eighteenth century, Alexander Pope established himself in his Twickenham villa and Horace Walpole retired behind the "pasteboard battlements" of his toy mansion, hard by at Strawberry Hill. Not less various or interesting, writes Mr T. H. S. Escott in the "St. James's Budget," are the associations gathered round another riverian dwelling about to be swept away by the levelling march of suburban improvement. York House, Twickenham, now apparently doomed, was bought on October 13, 1876, from the Comte de Paris by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, then a private member sitting for the Elgin Burghs. In the hands of his new occupant til his departure to the Governorship of Madras in 1881 the place continued to be one of the most cosmopolitan and agreeable socio-political or intellectual centres on the Liberal side.

Its historical antecedents had prepared the building for its nineteenth century reputation. Originally Crown property, it was bought by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, shortly before his daughter's marriage with the future James II., then Duke of York. The traditional account of its gift to Hyde has been disproved by Sir M. E Grant Duff himself ("Notes from a Diary," 1873-81, Vol. I., page 222). Clarendon's London residence was Dunkirk House. His chief country place was Cornbury. His Thames-side villa he regarded as his Tusculum. There he arranged the materials for his history of the rebellion as well as wrote the opening chapters continuing the work at Cornbury. Here, too, he diversified his literary labours by hospitalities, recalling those of Falkland at Great Tew, and presaging those of the future author of what used to be called the Elgin Encyclicals. Clarendon, who survived for fifteen years after the Restoration, had tastes, literary and classical, rather than scientific. He was, however, too good a courtier not to affect an interest in the physician, dabbed in and rendered fashionable by Charles II. The investigation of natural phenomena was talked about at and influenced the invitations issued to York House during the seventeenth century just as had been the case at Sir Robert Cotton's reunions in Dean's Yard, Westminster, a little earlier, or, as was to happen again, when Mr. Gladstone's Indian Under Secretary and his friend, Sir John Lubbock, found refreshment after a week's work at St. Stephens, in discussing the classification of Linnæus, or the domestic economy of wasps, on the pleasantest of riparian lawns. Meanwhile, the Clarendonian period had ended with the Lord Chancellor's disgrace. His last night in England is thought to have been passed at York House. He had no sooner quitted it for ever than it became the property of his second son, Lord Rochester. That, it may be mentioned, was not Charles II's. Rochester. "Lorry," to whom the Merry Monarch said after hearing South's description in one of his sermons of Cromwell. Odds-fish, we must have that man in the House of Lords. Hyde's son owned the manor of Twickenham. About 1740 he sold York House to a highly cultivated member of the popular chamber, James Whitchurch. The place next passed to Colonel James Webber. He having a pretty taste for landscape gardening, and the means to indulge it, made the York House grounds the prettiest spot on the Thames. Webber, besides being a virtuoso, was the deadliest duellist of his day. That distinction he ascribed to his habit of making a boatman every morning carry out into the middle Thames all the wine bottles he had emptied on the preceding night and not allowing himself to breakfast till he had, from the shore, broken every one with a pistol shot. After Webber came the Prince de Stahemberg, Austrian Ambassador. Two years after the battle of Waterloo it passed into the Damer family. The particular member of that house who purchased it, a lady, had succeeded Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. The daughter of Field-Marshal Conway by Lady Ailesbury, Mrs. Damer was the most accomplished among the amateur artists belonging to the titled classes. Sir Joshua Reynolds compared her brush to Angelica Kauffmann's, her sculptor's chisel to Chantrey. Some of her statues remained at the Strawberry Hill house she had once inhabited, even to the time of the late Lady Carlingford. Dying at more than fourscore years, in 1828, she left York House where most of her days had been spent, to her niece, the wife of Sir Patrick Johnstone. By a curious coincidence, the shrewd James Johnstone who owned the "Standard," and in the middle of the last century made it a great morning paper, before he acquired Ranelagh House, Fulham, treated for the purchase of the building that had belonged to a lady whom he claimed as his ancestress. The Misses Johnstone, however eventualy sold the place to the Duc d'Aumale, for his nephew, the Comte de Paris, himself Louis Philippes firstborn grandson, who died in 1842. Rather more than half a century afterwards it reverted to its French proprietors. Extactly six years before its now threatened disappearance, in the spring of 1897, it was resold by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff to the heir of the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Orleans.

The variety of vicissitudes marking the transmission of York House through a broken line of owners or occupants are thus comparable with the descent of the sceptre in the Iliad. Amid all these changes, however, consistently has been perpetrated the traditions of the building as the rendezvous of much most distinguished attractive or interesting in the intellectual activity and achievement of successive epochs. The prose epic of its latest period is adequately written in the various instalments of the "Diary Notes," with which its penultimate denizen has adorned the well won repose crowning a busy and useful public life. During the Grant-Duffian age this Thames-side resort was perhaps the one English house where Ernest Renan when in his intellectual and spiritual prime seen and heard at his best showed himself to be one of the most versatile, as well as instructive, talkers in Europe. The late Sir Louis Mallet, a frequent guest, adorned the social aspect of the economical and political doctrines, to which he remained a loyal devotee, by an urbane dignity and gentleness of manner, as well as a cosmopolitan ease and a variety of talk that had not been learned in the school of Manchester. Such might have been the comment of Benjamin Jowett, also a frequent visitor, and never seen or listened to in more favourable guise, than under the roof of his old Balliol friend, who by the bye, on his death was actually suggested as a possible successor in the college mastership to the moment when Mr. John Morley's life of his old leader is awaited with general interest. Not the least opportune detail in the story of York House, is the circumstance of the future biographer having first made the personal acquaintance of his illustrious subject within those walls. In respect of intellectual temper, taste, reading, culture, tone of thought, habit of mind and sympathies, few men could have been more unlike each other than the earnest accomplished historian of the French Encyclopœdists, the writer on Compromise, and the mighty instrument of legislation, who, amid all his developments and metamorphoses remained socially as well as ecclesiastically an Oxford tratarian of the straightest and most Tory pattern. Eventually W. E. Gladstone through the mediatorial offices of the common friend of the pair, Grant Duff, appointed to see John Morley in the Moorishly decorated drawing-room of York House took place the first meeting between the two men, but for which the forthcoming biography probably would never have been written. In its international relations one ought not to forget that the man who did more than any of his contemporaries to promote the cult of cosmopolitanism, Laurence Oliphant, breathed his last beneath this roof on the 23rd of December, 1888.

FOUR months ago Mrs. Nicholas Rice, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, lost a valuable gold ring set with diamonds. She was giving a party to some friends when the missing piece of jewellery was discovered in the gizzard of a chicken which was being prepared for dinner. The bird must have flown into her bedroom and picked it off the dressing table.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

CAMEL CORPS FOR TRANSPORT WORK.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Reuter understands that the Indian Camel Corps will be employed on transport work between Bohotle and Berbera pending the construction of a light railway which will occupy seven months. Meanwhile the British attitude will be mainly defensive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The 13th Rajputs, 27th Punjab Infantry, 250 British and 250 Native Mountain Infantry, and four guns of the Lahore Mountain Battery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service in Somaliland.

Section "D" of No 18, British Field Hospital, a section of No, 40, Native Field Hospital, and No. 58, Native Field Hospital, have been detailed to accompany the force warned for service in Somaliland. The infantry battalions and mountain guns will be completed to field service strength and equipment. Each infantry battalion will also take two Maxim gun with gun detachments and mules Each Company of the Mounted Infantry will consist of one Captain, two Subalterns, one Colour-Sergeant or Colour-Havildar, four Sergeants or Havildars, six Corporals or Naiks, four Shoeing Smiths or Nalbands, two Buglers, one Saddler or Mochi, and one hundred and seven privates or sepoys. One British Mounted Infantry company will be drawn from the class now under instruction at Bangalore, and the other to be composed of complete sections of trained men from battalions in the Bengal Command to be detailed by a Lieutenant-General Commanding. The two Native Mounted Infantry Companies will be drawn from classes now under instruction at Umballa and Poona. Each of the Mounted Infantry Companies will be provided with 125 ponies with saddery and line gear from the schools in their respective Command, but will take no machine gun. If the force is despatched the 13th Rajputs, 3 Mounted Infantry Companies from the Poona, Bangalore, and the Bengal Command, and all medical units will be embarked at Bombay, and the rest of the force will be embarked at Karachi in direct communication with the General Officers Commanding at those ports. The Staff Office of the Second Division at Poona will accompany the force in charge of a Warrant Officer from the Bombay Command Office, and a Non-Commissioned Officer from the Madras Command will accompany it. Summer scale of clothing will be provided for all the troops and followers. Service ammunition in possession of the units will accompany them. The Mounted Infantry will take 200 rounds per rifle the balance—to make up 600 rounds per rifle, 30,000 rounds per machine gun, and 500 rounds per mountain gun—will be shipped by the Ordnance Department. Mules will accompany the units—ten being allowed for each Mounted Infantry Company. The Mountain Artillery will take all baggage and gun mules authorised by the Field Service Regulations. Three months' land supplies and ten days' sea rations will be taken.

LATER.

One thousand and five hundred camels have been ordered to be sent to Somaliland in addition to the two Camel Corps previously ordered there. The whole will be embarked at Karachi.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A despatch from Mr. Chamberlain, dated 13th May, has been published. In it he observes that the crown is bound to the natives of India by the same obligations and duty as to its other subjects, and the exclusion of their employment in mail steamers would be a gross defiance of the same.

He regrets that the Australians should dissociate themselves so completely from their obligations to the policy of the Empire.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SOCIALISTS' SUCCESSES.

In the general elections for the Reichstag yesterday the Socialists were successful in five out of six of the Berlin constituencies thus gaining one. They participate in the second ballot for the sixth seat.

They have also gained many seats elsewhere mainly at the expense of the Radicals who have been practically wiped out.

It is expected that the Socialists will muster seventy in the new Reichstag.

RESIGNATION OF THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

EFFECT OF RACIAL JEALOUSIES.

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

After a prolonged parliamentary obstruction, arising largely from racial jealousies, especially Hungarian jealousy of Austria, and preventing all legislation, the Hungarian Premier Herr Szell has resigned.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Count Stefan Tisza is forming a new Hungarian Cabinet.

THE TSAR AND SERVIA.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR PRINCE KARAGEORGEVITCH.

The Tsar has telegraphed his congratulations to Prince Karageorgevitch on his being elected to the throne of Servia.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH APPLICATIONS.

ENGLAND HAS NOT ENOUGH.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said the Russians had obtained a concession for a railway between Chingfingfu and Taiyuenfu, and the British and Chinese Corporation and a German syndicate were negotiating jointly for the concession for a line between Tientsin and the Yangtsze.

His Lordship said we had serious cause for complaint of the manner in which China had dealt with the applications for concessions, and we have been obliged to remonstrate strongly.

Sir F. Satow, he said, was returning to Peking fully instructed to energetically support the views of Government.

SIAM AFFAIRS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KELANTAN.

ANOTHER MISLEADING STORY.

Reuter learns that the telegram received in Paris from Bangkok relating to Kelantan is incorrect. The agreement was completed some months ago, and the administration of Kelantan is not in the hands of the British and no British force of 300 has been despatched to Kelantan, where there are only a few Sikh and Pathan guards.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Signor Zanardelli has undertaken the task of reconstructing the Italian Cabinet.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Genius	1
Scullion	2
Rightful	3

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot :—

Kunstler	1
Imperious	2
Handicapper	3

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The cricket match between Kent and Sussex had to be abandoned owing to the rain.

SIMLA Y. M. C. A.

VICEREGAL PATRONAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A public meeting will be held here on 1st July under the patronage of the Viceroy, with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab Presidency, to raise funds for the Simla Young Men's Christian Association. Donations of Rs 1,000 each have already been made by Mr. J. M. Macpherson and Sir James Walker.

G. I. P. R. STOCK

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 16th June, says that the Privy Council has upheld the contention of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway annuitants that a portion of annuities is capital, and is, therefore, untaxable as income.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Phayre, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, officiates as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command Headquarters, vice Colonel Monteith, resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. E. Reid, Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad, will be transferred to Lucknow when Lieutenant Colonel Allen completes his tenure on the 4th July. Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Watkis, 31st Punjab Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Reid as Assistant Adjutant-General at Secunderabad.

An important change had been decided upon in connection with the filling of vacancies on the staffs of the various Commands. In future Lieutenant-Generals will keep up lists of applicants, and in making each selection the qualifications and service of all candidates will be considered irrespective of the Command in which they may be serving.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain T. J. Lenehan and Major J. R. Forrest of the Army Medical Corps.

THE man-eating panther of the Chanda district of the Central Provinces has, owing to its further depredations, had the official reward for its destruction increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The combined reward of Rs. 1,500 for the destruction of the three notorious man-eating tigresses of the Bhandara, Sambalpur, and Mandla districts is still running, the animals being still at large.

THE Port of Marmagao presents a lively appearance now, writes a North Canara correspondent. Last week the s. s. Lynton discharged 35,000 cases of kerosine oil from Batoum and shipped a cargo of linseed for Europe. One of the German East African liners called at the port, and Shepherd's Coasters, the Sabarmati and Babaduri. Messrs. Playfair and Walke, shipping agents, are having a busy time of it just now.

SAYS a writer in the Bangalore paper:—"It is said that some one at Capetown did a little club-swinging for 40 hours without a break. Can anyone tell me what is the record for Indian club swinging? I have seen natives who seemed quite prepared to give lessons in perpetual motion. Bangalore, with the valuable help of a few men from Madras, established something like a record in club swinging the other day, but that is another matter."

UNDER the heading "Sport (?) in Gotacamund," a correspondent signing himself "Pig-sticker" sends a contemporary the following extract from a letter recently received :—"There are wild pigs in it in part, for out hunting the other morning the hounds got on to one, which in the end slayed (sic) one or two couple, and some man had to ride miles home and fetch a gun to shoot that piggy. And yet I understand that Gotacamund is one of the finest riding countries in India."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE AUTOMOBILE RACE.

THE POOR OF PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 23.

THERE was more animation in Paris last night and this morning than I have seen here for the past four years, even including Exhibition year. All the restaurants were filled to overflowing, and at Paillard's, in the Champs Elysees, there was as much gaiety as on a Grand Prix night. The cause of all the excitement has been the Paris-Madrid automobile race, which started from Versailles this morning at 3-30. As early as nine o'clock last evening the Avenue des Champs Elysees was one mass of automobilists and bicyclists on their way to view the start or to take their stand on the high road from Versailles to Rambouillet. I happened to be in a motor-car with some friends, and I am sure I shall never forget the extraordinary sights we witnessed on the route, nor are they likely to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. It seemed as if every bicyclist in Paris was there, and when I say that each one carried a green or pink Japanese lantern, it is easy to imagine the charming effect. There were some thousands of pedestrians as well who also carried Japanese lanterns and banners. As we glanced backwards from time to time and saw the mass of lights hurrying towards us, accompanied by the blowing of trumpets and the ringing of bells, it made one feel as if one was in another world, and a not altogether pleasant one, for the hideous masks and costumes now worn by the automobilists do not go towards improving the beauty of one's person. Numerous houses had put out flags or a decoration of some description, especially just outside Versailles, and the words "Paris-Madrid" were painted all over the place in big red letters. The animation along the route was brisk until about 2-30, by which hour the majority of the machines were stationed. Then came a long wait of an hour and a half. Fortunately, however, the morning was as beautiful as any one could desire. We placed our machine at the foot of an exceedingly steep hill, and as each racer dashed down the vibration was so severe that our automobile, as well as others, shook violently. Interesting as it may be, I must say that what appealed to me the most was the crowd, the charming scenery, and the delight of the peasants. To see some hundreds of daily automobiles tear past at the rate of 100 kilometres an hour, causing abominable dust and almost savage excitement among the spectators is not to every one's taste. Then again, each time a racer was seen approaching there were all sorts of wild cries, as several people would persist in keeping in the middle of the road right until the last minute; the protection of the public's safety was anything but adequate. The ride back to Paris was abominable, and I have never seen so many machines break down before.

The tourist has often been heard to remark that he sees no poor in the streets of Paris. Every one he meets looks fairly well-dressed and certainly sober. But visitors generally restrict their wanderings in "la Ville Lumiere" to the beaten tracks which end at the Louvre or Notre Dame in the south, and the Place de la Republique to the east of the Grands Boulevards. To write one-half of what might be said of the life of the struggling masses housed between these points, to go no further afield, would be stupendous task; but a glance under the surface cannot fail to be of interest. The other morning I went to study them in their own surroundings, and in a long narrow street near the Boulevard Sevastopol found myself in quite a typical neighbourhood. Many of the old houses are large, and have ornate, if dirty, window frames, and huge gateways leading into several courtyards. Once these buildings were the town-houses of the old nobility, now they harbour a heterogeneous collection of industries. One in particular, I noticed, boasts of manufactories of pearl beads, artificial flowers, lace papers, combs, and brushes, spectacles, night-lights, and Brummagem jewellery. It was just on midday, so I saw the army of workers trooping out to their dejeuner. Following the crowd, I entered one of the Boullons Populaires, which seemed particularly well patronized. Here everything looked clean and smelt appitizing, in spite of the very low prices, and there was a choice of some twenty dishes. As I had determined to lunch for half a franc, I went for the cheapest things on the menu, and succeeded in getting a very satisfying meal, including a tumbler of wine, for that price. The place was crowded with men in blue smocks and black alpaca caps, and girls and women of all ages from fifteen to fifty, bare-headed, but clean and neat in their great chequered print overalls, like printing aprons. As the establishment provided pens, ink, and paper, as well as the news of the day, many spent the hour in reading or writing. Going out, I found little groups of ouvriers, mostly arm-in-arm, large eyed and open-mouthed, listening with rapt attention, and frequent sighs or "bravos" to the "ministrels"—of the poorest class themselves—who were doing their best to beguile the close of the "dinner-hour." One couple had broken-down violins, and sang quite out of tune. After each stanza they would push the sale of "words and music, one sou the copy;" but as sous are not too plentiful, when one only gains thirty or forty sous per day for twelve hours work, and one has to keep one or two babies in the country, as well as one's self, not many copies change hands. Here flourishes, too, the itinerant writer of love-letters, family lawyer, and mentor-general of the good folks of the quarter, who for a sou or two, or a glass of absinthe will in ite the most polished invitation to a christening or a funeral or write a charming "billet-doux" to your Phyllis or your Corydon.

To-day M. Rostand returned to Paris from Cambo, in the South of France, where he has been spending the winter. The poet tells me that, notwithstanding that he is greatly improved in health, he would not have left Cambo so soon had it not been for the preparation of his speech for his reception at the Academie Francaise, which will take place on June 4. M. Rostand's entry to the Academy will be one of the great events of the season. With the exception of M. Villemain, few literary men have been "immortalized" at such an early age as Rostand, who was elected in his thirty-first year. M. Catulle Mendes, in his much discussed article on the poets of France, says that he deplores that the famous author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" should already be a member of the Institute, which, according to him, should be the resting-place of French literary men. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the Academy itself is not of this opinion, for among its members are MM. Lavedan, Deschanel, Hervieu, and many others who are far from being content with resting on their laurels. However, M. Mendes says that in his opinion Rostand is the greatest poet in existence, and that "L'Aiglon" is the most important dramatic work produced in France for many years. The great question in literary circles at the present moment is, What will M. Rostand talk about on June 4? Will he prove himself again to be an admirable poet or will he go and do something ridiculous as he did when the Emperor and Empress of Russia came to France? I was talking to a celebrated dramatic author this morning when he said to me: "Rostand on an important occasion either proves himself to be a genius or loses his head; and when anything not particularly long is required from him he generally does the latter." But I have every reason to believe that the speech in preparation will prove an exception, for I have already seen the commencement of it, and so far as it goes it is admirably written, and a worthy reply to the address to be made by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogue, who tells me that he has taken more trouble over his speech than he generally does over a novel.

In looking through a birthday-book, I find that M. Pierre Veber has reached his thirty-fourth year, and the newspapers of this morning announce that he has republished his book entitled "Une Parade," which was written in collaboration with M. Willy, and deals with the æsthetic side of life. These two events, however, are not necessary for the Parisians to renew their acquaintance with the famous author of "La Main Gauche," &c., for he is one of those men who work so hard that his name is repeatedly before the public. M. Veber is regarded as the auteur gai of the French stage, and his works are devoid of any of the unpleasantness which, unfortunately, has in past years been so prevalent in plays by even the foremost of the dramatic authors of France. He has written twenty-six comedies and fourteen novels, all of which have had enormous success; some of the comedies, in fact, having been given for two or three hundred performances without a break. Pierre Veber, in dramatic circles, is classed with Courteline, Capus, and Jules Renard—the latter being the author of those exquisite one-act plays which cause a furore at Antoine's. Talking of one-act plays reminds me that I have often wondered why the English and Americans, who so frequently visit Paris, do not spend an evening in the theatres that devote themselves to short comedies; for then they would see what kind of dramatic works appeal to the Parisians at the present moment. It is interesting to note how plays in one act have again come into favour in Paris, although they were really the foundation of the French theatre. In past years one-act plays have been given merely as curtain-raisers, and it was thought that they would eventually disappear entirely. However, they are now extremely popular, and more money is made in one evening at the ridiculously small Grand Guignol than at such a theatre as the Gymnase. One-act plays were particularly successful in the seventeenth century, and several masterpieces were written in that form, as, for instance, "Les Precieuses Ridicules" and "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas." In the eighteenth century no other plays but those in one act were represented but they began to decline in favour after the first Revolution. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however they were still the chief items on the programmes of the leading theatres on the Boulevards, but in 1840 they had been replaced by those in three and four acts and in 1860 they existed only for the purpose of "sweeping the boards," as is said in the dramatic world. However, Antoine has resuscitated the one-act play, and dramatic authors find themselves compelled to write them, although it is against their interests financially, for the fees, of course, are much less than for a play that would take an entire evening to perform.

On every important newspaper kiosk in Paris there is at present displayed in a prominent position a number of Le Theatre, which is called Le Theatre de Cappiello. It is a series of caricatures of the principal actresses of the French stage. Of its kind it is a masterpiece, and well proves that Cappiello as a caricaturist has few equals. This young Italian has only been in Paris five years, yet during that time he has managed to build for himself a reputation which thousands might well envy. Most of the posters on the walls of Paris are his works. Contributions of his are published weekly in leading periodicals, and his statuettes sell at a price at which leading sculptors would not sneer. When the artist first came to Paris he did not know one person in the capital. He had never studied painting in his life, and did not need to, for his style is one which cannot be taught or learned. But not many days after his arrival Cappiello presented himself, with his works under his arm, to the director of the Rire. Two of his drawings were immediately accepted for publication—caricatures of Puccini and Novelli. His talent was soon recognized, and in a few months he was the favourite caricaturist of the Parisians, and has remained so until this hour. Cappiello, there is not a doubt, is the only artist who has produced anything new in the way of caricature since J. L. Forain and Toulouse Lautrec. "In his book Nos Actrices," which was pulished about two years ago, there are drawings of Rejane, Granier, Brandes, Lavalliere, and ever so many other Parisian idols, executed in an almost cruelly exaggerated manner, yet every one of them immediately recognizable. He is a man who does what photography will never do, what even artists of to-day rarely do: he produces that exact tie of peculiarity which not two people have alike. Rejane said to me one day when talking about him, Should he ever leave us we shall lose not only a great artist, but also a regular bon garcon. Cappiello married a Mlle Meyer, the daughter of an enormously wealthy femme du monde, whose great ambition was to see her daughters married to literary and artistic men. M. Paul Adam is his brother-in-law.

A disastrous fire, in which three persons lost their lives and twenty-seven others were seriously injured broke out at about half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the 26th in a building forming part of the Citadel of Arras. It comprised the residence of the Colonel of the Engineering Corps, and that of M. Salome, the administrative officer commanding the Regimental School. The latter gentleman was giving a dinner in honour of his daughter's wedding. At the moment when the toasts were being proposed, some one raised the cry of "Fire." A Venetian lantern had set fire to the hangings with which the room was ornamented. Almost instantaneously the whole apartment was ablaze, the fire finding food in the old wainscoting and rafters. A terrible crush at once occurred at the door through which escape was possible. Some people sought to reach the high windows, but were unsuccessful, while others found means to reach the roof. The firemen arrived and aided the people to escape; but three persons lost their lives in the flames. All the members of the Salome family were seriously burned. The father and mother and two female cousins were conveyed to the infirmary. The bride's hair was nearly all burned off her head, and her face and hands were also burned. Her husband escaped without injury, but his father and mother were slightly burned. The three persons who lost their lives were Madame Boury, thirty-seven years of age, the wife of an officer; Mlle. Curcot, seventeen years of age, the sister of the officer who had just married Mlle. Salome; and Mlle. de Berghes Adrien, who died this morning at the hospital.

M. Piot, Senator for the Cote d'Or, who is so well known for his numerous proposals to combat the decrease in the population of France, has addressed to M. Combes, the Prime Minister, a letter begging him to take into consideration the idea of creating a new Order, to be conferred only on mothers of large families. Without wishing to imply that mothers would not be pleased to wear the decoration, the efforts which are being made in Paris to lessen the extraordinary mortality among infant children seems at least a more practical means of increasing the population of the country. M. Strauss, Senator for Paris, has founded a League with that object in view. His efforts, with the aid of the Paris Municipal Council, are directed to providing pure sterilised milk for infants brought up by hand. This is all the more necessary during the Summer months, when the mortality among infant children from diarrhœa is so enormous.

In France, of 1,000 persons who die in towns, there are, on an average, 167 infant children. There is, however an extraordinary difference in the death-rate according to the place. In Paris, of 1,000 persons who die, there are 143 infants of less than one year. At Rouen the proportion of infants is 251, at Dunkirk 342, at Marcq-en-Bareul 414 and at St. Pol-sur-Mer 509. Thus, in certain places, infant children furnish 50 per cent. of the deaths.

All Paris is talking to-day of the incident which has occurred at the Yacht Club, the blackballing of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, some three weeks ago M. Cronau and M. Gaston Menier presented M. Waldeck Rousseau as a candidate for admission as a member of the Yacht Club. It is well known that the ex-Prime Minister is very found of yachting, and that he is the owner of small vessel on the Seine. He has also cruised on yachts belonging to his friends in the Mediterranean, and in the North Sea as far as the coast of Norway. His presentation to the Yacht Club, therefore, seemed quite natural. It is a Club which according to its rules, concerns itself with nothing but the development of yachting in France. It organises races, gives prizes, and furnishes subventions to boating and yaching societes. By one of the rules, every sort of political discussion is prohibited in the Club Nevertheless, M. Waldeck-Rousseau obtained only twelve votes against seven. His application for admission as a member was rejected, one adverse vote annulling three favourable votes.

It is a poor day for Chicago when that great city does not give the world something to talk about. Recently a body of spirited citizens formed a "League against the abuses of mothers-in-law." After a few meetings had been held a strong body of elderly ladies raided the club, and the panic-stricken leaguers fled in all directions. The mother-in-law reigns supreme in Chicago now.

BROACH NOTES.

DURING the past fortnight, writes our correspondent, we have had two noteworthy visitors—one a native conjuror of more than ordinary merit, who has shown his skill in several European countries and America; the other, a German journalist, who is travelling round the world without money, as much as possible on foot, with the avowed object of gathering material for a book on "The Hospitability of Different Nations in the World." We had seen other "journalists" walking round the world without any money of their own, but none of them had evolved such a magnificent title for their proposed work—an intimation to the churlish householder that if he turned away the traveller his country's reputation would be ruined. An idea of this sort should be patented or protected in some way. It has served the originator well for the past five years, but if imitators and rivals arise he may not continue to receive his accustomed support for a sufficient number of years to enable him to finish gathering his material, and the result will be that his monumental work will never see the light. It is hoped that this will not happen as the book should be of uncommon interest if it contained a title of the traveller's experiences.

The new Gymkhana near the Collector's bungalow is rapidly approaching completion. The tennis courts have already been in use for about three weeks, and we should be able to play badminton in the course of a week or so. The cricket prospects for the season are not bright. Of the sahibs in last year's team only Mr. Hume remains. The only cricketer of repute among the new arrivals is Mr. Ward who bowled so well for Hubli last year. Consequently if any matches are played this year the local Parsis will have to be drawn on still more than in previous years.

A QUESTION OF APPROPRIATE PENALTY.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in April last, convicted a boy named Danappa bin Bisappa of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

The accused pleaded guilty to a charge of the murder of Sanna Yella, who was alleged to be his mother's paramour. Mr. Crump, in his finding, remarked that, after examining the accused and reading the record of the case, he was of opinion that no room existed for doubt that he was guilty. Mr. Crump, therefore, found him guilty of the offence of murder on his own plea. The question of the appropriate penalty, Mr. Crump said, was a difficult one. The accused was probably fifteen years of age, and could not, therefore, be sent to a Reformatory. Nor did Mr. Crump think that he was in any case a fit subject for such treatment. A further difficulty would be that he would be released at the age of eighteen years. Capital punishment was out of the question in the case of a boy such as this, and he could only sentence him to transportation for life, but he would submit the papers to the Government for the exercise of their prerogative. He afterwards submitted the record and proceedings in the case to Government, with the recommendation that Government might be pleased to commute the sentence of transportation for life to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Crump said he had examined the accused at length to make sure that he had not been put forward by any older offender, and that there existed nothing in the circumstances of the case which would reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts were fully set out in the accused's statement before the Sessions Court, and from the whole record in the case they appeared to be in the main correctly given. Having regard to the age of the boy, probably between fifteen and sixteen years, and the motive of the crime, the only sentence which was in Mr. Crumps power to pass was perhaps excessive. The murdered man was the paramour of the boy's mother, and belonged to the Berad caste. The woman was a Lingayet. The connection was, therefore, in popular estimation, a very disgraceful one. On those grounds Mr. Crump recommended that the sentence be reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. As he pleaded guilty, there was no appeal, and the sentence was the lowest that could be passed.

The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, said when he was a boy of five years of age his mother abandoned him and went to live in the house of the deceased. At the time of going, she took away with her gold ornaments worth Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,000 in cash. The deceased recently took away by force two young bulls, a she-buffalo, and corn belonging to accused. Afterwards his mother and the deceased drugged his younger brother and killed him. He was really eleven years of age. Being young he made statements as tutored by the police.

Their Lordships on a consideration of the circumstances of the case dismissed the appeal.

THE KING AND THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

MR. R. NATHAN, C. I. E., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay :—

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1903.

Home Department (Public).

SIR,—I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that his Majesty the King Emperor of India has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty, and has commanded that his Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the presenters for this loyal offering,—Yours, &c.,

R. NATHAN,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

A SOLDIER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE following is clipped from "The State," Columbia, S.C., and tells the experience of a young U. S. soldier in the Philippines :—

"I tell you they certainly do work the boys hard here. They are building a road about fifty miles long through swamps and mountains and they have the 28th making it. They only work half a day, but they have to work terribly while they are at it."

After some personal matters the letter continues,

"You can look for me when I am discharged: for I am surely coming on the first train. Now that I have left Luzon, and as war is over for one year I will endeavour to give a description of the Philippines as a soldier sees them.

"The Philippines are a bunch of trouble gathered on the western horizon of civilisation. They are bounded on the north by rocks and destruction, on the east by typhoons and destruction, on the south by cannibals and earthquakes, and on the west by head-hunters and smugglers.

"The soil is extraordinarily fertile, producing large crops of insurrections and treacheries. The inhabitants are very industrious and their chief occupations are trench building, cock fighting, three card monte, theft, and stealing. Their diet consists of fish, frogs, grasshoppers, boiled rice, fried rice, stewed rice, cooked rice, and rice. The Philippine marriage service is very impressive, and the wife has the privilege of working as much as her husband. The beast of burden is the carabao and on three days' march only ten days' rations need be carried. The rivers are serpentine in their course, their currents running in opposition to all known laws of gravitation. Manila is the capital and it is situated on Manila Bay, which is a large land-locked body of water, full of filth, sharks, Spanish wrecks, and sub-marines.

"Cavite, the next city of importance, is noted for being a very fine naval station and for its large number of saloons and Chinamen. The principal imports are American soldiers, arms, ammunition, beer, and tobacco. Malaria is so prevalent that the islands have been known to shake, and Luzon (he Island I have just left) looks like a pair of Bryan's old boots. Communication may be shortly started between the two Islands and it is said that the mosquitoes are to take the places of the carrier pigeons that have been formerly used. The costume is a flour sack tied around the waist and children under 12 years of age wait until next year for their costume.

"The towns are an aggregation of dogs, dirt, cats, dirt, horses, dirt, pigs, dirt, chickens, dirt, and children, sleeping, together on terms of equality."

THE "African Standard" says :—Mr. G. Service, of Bombay, is a visitor to Mombasa.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present Mr. T. W. Caffe, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Mr Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Hervey, and the Acting Secretary Mr R. P. Masani.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a report from Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for the month of May last. Dr. Cayley in his report stated :—

There was a large increase in the amount of vegetable organic matter in the Vehar Lake as compared with the preceding month, the albuminoid ammonia rising from ·228 to ·522 parts per million. The sample of water taken from the outlet tower at the Vehar Lake was of similar quality to that from the lake itself, and contained ·520 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia. The unfiltered Vehar water, as delivered at the Bhandarwada Reservoirs, contained only ·180 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, which was less than that present in April. There was a small increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the sample of water from the Tulsi Lake as compared with the preceding month, the amounts being ·272 and ·293 parts per million, respectively. The sample of water from the outlet tower at the Tulsi Lake contained ·402 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, as compared with ·298 parts per million in the sample taken from the lake itself. The samples of water from the lake and outlet tower had no yellow colour, and contained ·001 and ·005 parts per hundred thousand of iron, respectively. In the sample of water taken from the receiving well at Malabar Hill, the albuminoid ammonia was reduced to ·195 parts per million; but this sample had a deep yellow colour, and the amount of iron in solution was increased from ·001 parts per million in the lake water to ·14 parts per million. There was also a great excess of free ammonia. The Tansa water was slightly better in quality than in the preceding month and was a good potable water. There was a small diminution in the numbers of bacteria per c. c. in the water from all three lakes.

The report was recorded.

CHARGE ALLOWANCE.

Consideration was given to a report of the Sub-Committee, appointed to report on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 30th January last, regarding the charge allowance admissable to Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, for the time he held charge of the current duties of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, and regarding the proposal for the modification of the scale of salaries of certain officers. The sub-committee in the course of their report recommended the Standing Committee to decide, as proposed by the Commissioner, that the salaries attaching to the posts of each of these officers, inclusive of the conveyance allowances, are the salaries proper of those appointments, and to make the point clear, pass orders for entering in future Budgets the remark not "entitled to conveyance allowance" instead of the words "including conveyance" against the appointments referred to. The Sub-Committee beg to point out that if the Standing Committee was to make any changes in the status of the future incumbents of those appointments, they can do so when the Commissioner submits to them the revised schedule of appointments asked for by Corporation Resolution, dated the 30th March, 1903. With regard to the proposal to grant a charge allowance to Mr. Maughan, the Sub-Committee beg to recommend that, in consideration of the fact that Mr. Maughan had to discharge for over three months the current duties of another office in addition to his own duties, he may be granted an allowance at the rate of Rs. 70 per mensem.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the report was approved and adopted, and it was further resolved to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner for his information and guidance, and to sanction the payment to Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, of an allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem for the period during which he discharged the current duties of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Special Branch in addition to his own.

TOLLS AT THE CAUSEWAYS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that the revenue from the tolls at the causeways had been decreasing for the last six years, and he was of opinion that better results would be obtained by forming the right to collect as provided in Section 213 of the Act. If the Standing Committee agreed to that course, he would take steps to have the right sold by public auction.

The Committee approved of the course suggested by the Commissioner.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

A SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

BEFORE Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, in October last, Danjee Ransord was charged with attempt to commit murder, but was acquitted and discharged. An appeal by the Government of Bombay from his decision was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having tried to murder Bai Khide by strangling her with a leather thong, and in so doing, caused hurt to her on the 4th September, 1902. The case, according to the complainant Khide, was that, on the morning of the 4th September, she went to a well outside the village for water, and thence to a retired place in a creek for a few minutes. Here the accused, who was on terms of intimacy with her, met her, dragged her, and asked her why she was going to remarry; that when she said it was her wish, he threw her down, kicked her, struck her with a stick, and pressed her throat with both his hands. She lost consciousness, and when she recovered, she was subjected to the same treatment once more, and when she once more recovered consciousness, he put a leather thong on her throat, tightened it, and pulled her three or four paces. When she next recovered consciousness she found herself on the patel's stile. This story as given before him was, said the Sessions Judge, quite different from what she gave before the committing magistrate, where she was absolutely silent about the first two attacks on her by the accused. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that the accused did not try to strangle her; and that hurt was caused to her. But as the first point was decided in accused's favour, the point as to the hurt, said the Sessions Judge, need not be considered. The assessors brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the Sessions Judge, concurring with it, found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

It was urged before their lordships on behalf of Government that the court below improperly distrusted the evidence of the complainant, simply because her evidence was fuller in the Sessions Court than it was before the committing magistrate. It ignored the important fact that, as soon as she recovered consciousness the same day, she named the accused as her assailant, and had consistently adhered to her original story throughout. The lower court did not attach due weight to the fact that the patel, to whom she mentioned the name of the accused, is of the same caste as the accused, and his evidence was borne out by the report which he made immediately the same day, mentioning the name of the accused therein. The lower court erred in accepting the theory, for the first time suggested by the pleader for the defence in the Sessions Court, namely, that Khide's cousin Dand, who knew of the criminal intimacy between her and the accused, made the attack on her, intending to "kill two birds with one stone", that is to kill Khide and at the same time to get rid of the accused. It was urged that the theory was inconsistent with the defence of the accused himself and with the proved facts of the case, and was, besides, highly improbable. If the case was got up by Khide, as alleged by the accused, the injuries on her person must have been self-inflicted, which, according to the medical evidence, they were not. If the theory were correct, it would mean that Khide, giving up her real assailant charge an innocent man as soon as she recovered consciousness, without any previous consultation with him, or in consultation with him in the presence of the police patel, and the villagers, who must have assembled in the chavdi then.

Their lordships thought that at least the accused ought to have been convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, and their lordships accordingly convicted him of that offence under Section 323, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"W. P. M'L," of New York, who actually coined the phrase, sends us an explanation of the phrase "Pie-faced mut," says the "Globe" :—"Mut" in this country is a term of derision applied to anything or any person that is addle-coupled or "dippy." It is a synonym for the good old English "slob," or that remarkably expressive Irish characterisation "Omadhun." Lately "mut" has been somewhat supplanted here by the more easily recognisable but less forceful "lobster." "Mut" was for many years a term particularly applied to fool dogs that looked the part. Hence its incisive value when bestowed on a man as an appellation of derision or dislike.

THE FAR EAST.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTMENT.

It is reported from Peking that under the advice of Prince Ching the Empress Dowager has sanctioned the institution of a Finance Department which is intended to control in the future the finances of the country. Under the special control of the new Department will be the proposed Peking foreign-modelled mint and the Government Bank which Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has been urgently recommending the advisers of the Empress Dowager to sanction and start without delay.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE CELEBRATION

of the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday anniversary which it is proposed by her flatterers shall take place in November next year, it is stated will cost ten million taels at the least computation. Of this proposed sum it is alleged that Lu Ch'uan-lin, in his capacity of President of the Board of Revenue, has succeeded in already laying aside, regardless of the scarcity of money in the Imperial exchequer, no less than four million taels, which is hoarded in the Board of Revenue treasury vaults and which Lu Ch'uan-lin has given stringent orders to his subordinates in charge never to touch no matter on what pretence, excepting for the celebration in question. It is further stated that something like three million more taels has already been also promised by certain Viceroys, Governors, and Provincial Treasurers who own their several lucrative posts, either through the favouritism of the Empress Dowager, or with the object of remaining more secure in their posts. Indeed, there seems to be no apprehension entertained by the people who are to have charge of the celebrations that the money to be required will not be forthcoming when needed, as officials desiring promotion or seeking preferment would only be too glad to "pay for it"—at the expense of those who do not care to loosen their purse strings.

"GOOD GOVERNMENT TABLETS"—A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND ADMIRATION.

As already stated in these "Notes" a large number of prominent Chinese Merchants residing in the Cosmopolitan Settlements are preparing a joint memorial to the higher authorities on behalf of Mr. Chang, the Mixed Court Magistrate, praying that he be allowed to return to the Mixed Court as Magistrate, he being the right man in the right place for such a position. As a preliminary, as one may, perhaps, be permitted to call it, the influential members of many of the prominent merchant guilds of this port lately subscribed towards the making of four small-sized tablets, and a very large wooden one as centre-piece, styled Te-Chen-pai, or "Good Government tablets," which they presented on Thursday afternoon to Mr. Chang as a token of the donors' respect and admiration of the way in which he had performed the many duties of his very difficult post. The tablets contain many eulogistic phrases, quite deserved in Mr. Chang's case, and many were the good wishes and regrets at losing him verbally expressed by the Committee of Presentation to the recipient who seemed quite moved, the presentation being in the nature of a surprise visit to Mr. Chang. Amongst those who presented the Tablets we notice the names of such representative men as Messrs. Tong Kidson, Canton Guild; Hsu K'un, President Piecegoods Guild, and others well known in the tea, silk, cotton, and sundries trades.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

The Central Government at Peking recently received the following important telegram from Tseng Ch'i, the Tartar General of Moukden:—"Over 2,000 Cossacks passed Tiehling on the 11th inst., giving out that they were en route for the vicinity of Newchwang. On the same day a regiment of artillery with sixteen field pieces passed through Liaoyang and, it is stated, for Tiencheng-t'ai Word has also been received from Yuan Ta-hua, Taotai of Fenghuangcheng (near the Yalu), to the effect that 4,000, odd, mounted bandits (Hu-fei or 'Bearded bandits'), clothed and armed by the Russians, with many Russian officers, turbanned and dressed like Chinese officers, attempted to pass Fenghuangcheng and make for Chiulienchen; but their progress was stopped by Yuan Ta-hua and his disciplined contingent who, by a display of force and after shooting four or five of the bandits, made them retreat back towards the northern bend of the Yalu river."

RUSSIANS IN TIBET.

The Grand Council has received lately a number of telegrams in succession from the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, notifying the Government of the presence of large numbers of Russians in various parts of the frontier district of Tibet and asking for instructions how to deal with them. The following is one of the latest telegrams in question which we translate below:—"One hundred and forty-three Russians, attired mostly like military engineers, arrived on the 4th inst., on the eastern frontier of Tibet, and having set their camp, immediately set about to divide themselves into separate parties apparently for the purpose of traversing further inland and surveying the country. It has not yet transpired whether these Russians intend to make a long stay or not; but they have already caused great excitement among the Tibetans in that vicinity as well as in Lhassa."

THE DISTURBANCE AT LINGANFU, YUNNAN PROVINCE.

It is reported from various sources here that the "anti-dynastic" rising, as Reuter has it this morning at Linganfu, Yunnan province, is not as serious as has been made out, as that it is merely a local outbreak amongst miners there, either on account of new taxes or because of the temporary scarcity of rice. Linganfu is a prefectural city of the smaller class and possesses a large mining population who annually supply Peking with a certain quantity of brass ore (Pai-t'ung, or "white" brass) for which Yunnan is celebrated throughout China, Linganfu being about sixty miles nearly due south of Yunnanfu the capital of the province of that name and about twenty-five miles north-west of Mengtze.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The "Hupao" publishes the following letter from Peking dated 15th instant, which we translate:—"As soon as the Government received news from Kuangsi reporting the presence of French troops within the Kuangsi borders there was much excitement, amounting to panic, amongst the members of the Government, as it was feared that the French were bent on pursuing a policy in the South similar to that of Russia in the North.—The French Consul in Kuangsi have recently telegraphed to the French Minister in Peking asking for a company of French troops to be sent into Kuangsi, we hear, received an unexpected reply from his Chief. The Minister censured the Consul for suggesting the matter and said that the latter ought not to have acted so recklessly in allowing French troops to cross in to Kuangsi."

SHENG KUNG-PAO

A native correspondent in Peking sends us the following:—The restoration to Imperial favour of Sheng Kung-pao, as you already know, was due partly to the occult influence of the all powerful eyeee and partly to the aid of the Chief Eunuch, Li Lien-ying, whose morbid jealousy of the increasing power of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai caused him to enlist himself on the side of Sheng Kung-pao and whoever had suffered from the trenchant criticisms of the rising Viceroy. This restoration to the favour of the Empress Dowager was publicly made manifest at Paoting last April at the time of the arrival of the Court from Peking en route to the Western Imperial Mausolea. Sheng Kung-pao, amongst a large assemblage of high mandarins, was waiting at the Paoting Railway station to receive the Imperial train on its arrival from Peking. On account of his father's death all Sheng's official titles had to be returned to the Throne, hence his titles of "Kungpao," or Junior Guardian of the heir apparent, and Vice-President of the Board of works were not his to use or could be lightly claim the privileges incumbent thereon, that is to say, kneel in the ranks of the Ministers of the second grade when their Majesties came out of their train. In fact, Sheng (who has since his father's death last December been called "Kungp o" by courtesy only) properly speaking was a mere nobody —a simple commoner. It appeared, however, that the Empress Dowager was on the alert and her sharp eyes raving along the long lines of officials waiting for her to leave the train to bend their knees quickly singled out Sheng who, more out of courtesy than right had been permitted to take a stand amongst the half-a-dozen or so Vice-Presidents of the Six Boards present. Probably she was egged on by her chief eunuch who stood by her side in the railway carriage; at any rate her action was characteristically prompt. Her Majesty immediately commanded that Sheng Kung-pao be permitted to stand at the head of the line of Vice-Presidents of Boards, although there were others present much senior to him in term of service even if he had still retained his Vice-Presidency of the Board of Works, which now belonged to another man, and this was the signal to the official word that Sheng's former peccadilloes had been pardoned and his restoration to his former and even higher rank was a mere question of time. Previous to the Empress Dowager's command Sheng was haughtily looked down upon by the high mandarins present who merely tolerated him because he was in charge of the railway traffic and had to be there "to receive orders." But Sheng has now been restored to favour and he has been commanded to remain in Peking a few months longer, at least until the Manchurian matter is somehow settled.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS IN CHINA.

The N.-C. "Daily News" of the 18th instant says:—We printed a few days ago the "Japan Mail's" version of the demands of Russia. In the "Peking" and "Tientsin Times," they appear with additional corrections ascertained from private sources as follows:—

1.—That the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) shall never be sold or leased to any foreign Power. ('Other Power' is the exact expression in the Jiji's message, but that would be too blunt, we imagine, even for Russia's present methods. "Japan Mail).

Other Power is quite correct however and is used in the original text.

2.—That China shall agree to the laying by Russia of a second line of telegraph side by side with the present Chinese line from Port Arthur to Moukden.

The correct demand is that Russia shall build the telegraph lines from Port Arthur to Newchwang and Moukden so long as she also holds the present line from Peking to Newchwang, a pretty permanent arrangement, doubtless.

3.—That under no pretext whatever shall China hereafter employ foreigners for service in North China.

'North China' is used in the text, and particular reference is made to mining and other experts in Manchuria, and Mongolia, but the term may also include portions of Shansi and Chihli. There is nothing in the text to signify, that Manchuria alone is referred to.

4.—That the customs dues collected at Newchwang shall be paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank; that the Commissioner of Customs must be a Russian subject, and that the same Commissioner shall discharge the duties of sanitary inspector.

Reference in this article is made to a Sanitary Board to consist of a Russian Commissioner of Customs, a Russian doctor, a Bacteriologist (no nation lily named), the representative or Agent of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Consuls (or their representatives), and Li Ping-shan the (Russian appointed) Customs Taotai.

5.—That no part of Manchuria, with the exception of Newchwang, shall be opened to foreign trade.

This should be that no other places in Manchuria shall be accorded the status of a treaty port.

6—That the status quo shall be continued in Mongolia, and that no change whatsoever shall be made in its administrative system.

7—That all privileges enjoyed by Russian subjects prior to the Boxer outrage shall be restored.

This should read that all present privileges enjoyed by Russians in Manchuria be maintained.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY AT TIENTSIN.

The "China Times" of the 4th inst, gives the following as Mr. Wu Jun-pah's Scheme for the relief of the financial tension in Tientsin:—

That, owing to the scarcity of silver, the Viceroy should allow the native bankers to circulate their bank-orders as usual.

That the reliability of the native banks be tested by the authorities of the Viceroy's official band and be registered by them.

That the arrangements be concluded by which the foreign bankers credit native bank orders, upon the production by the native banks of securities satisfactory to the compradores of foreign banks.

That the Official Bank put its chop on all native bank put its chop on all native bank-orders which are intended to pass foreign banks.

That the Official Bank and compradores of foreign banks be equally responsible for any irregularity of these bank orders.

That the Viceroy stands as security to the extent of Tls. 300,000 for each of the five leading native bankers.

That documents of title to property or goods of the native bankers, if necessary, be lodged in the hands of foreign bankers under certain conditions.

That the Viceroy be requested to communicate the above conditions to the nationalities and authorities of the foreign bankers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE.

NEW TORPEDO-BOAT LOST AT SEA.

FURTHER particulars, says the "Daily News," are to hand regarding the loss of the Peruvian, torpedo-boat Loreto, which foundered north-west of Scilly. The Loreto, which was built at Birkenhead left Liverpool in charge of Captain Baker and a mixed crew principally natives of Peru, her destination being Para. She was about 150 feet in length, of shallow draft, and intended for use as a river gunboat. She carried a few machine guns, and had a crew of 14 all told to navigate her to Peru. Her speed was about 17 knots. She was built under the supervision of Mr. M. G. Clayton, who is chief engineer of the Peruvian river Hotilla, and that gentleman was taking passage in her to Peru. On the voyage down the Irish Channel she experienced beautiful weather, and all went well until Monday afternoon. Throughout the day the Loreto had been confronted with a heavy head swell, and in consequence her speed had been considerably reduced. About 6 p.m. it was decovered something was seriously amiss with the vessel, and the cheif engineer rushed on deck to inform the captain that the vessel was filling with water. Already the seas were up to the level of the platform in the engine-room, and then the fires were extinguished, rendering the vessel helpless. From the first it was realised that there was no chance of saving the vessel, owing to the great inrush of water, which was so sudden that there was no time to get the pumps effectively to work. Nothing could, therefore, be done to avert disaster, the cause of which could not be accurately determined, although it is surmised that the small vessel, being fitted with a very large boiler, and contending against the heavy swell, caused the seams to open.

Fortunately the Loreto was provided with two life boats, and these were early placed in the water, the captain recognising that there was no chance of running the ship ashore. Within an hour from the time of the discovery of the state of affairs she foundered, there being just time to save the nautical instruments and the personal effects of the sailors. When the Loreto went down she was about 40 miles to the north-west of Scilly. Happily the weather continued fine, and the captain shaped a course for St. Mary's Scilly, but about two hours later the French steam trawler Charlotte came along, and took them on board. The captain of this vessel, which was bound for Cherbourg, towed the lifeboats to Plymouth where they still remain. The crew of the Loreto have left Plymouth for Liverpool.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	15	17	87
Total plague deaths to date	261,815	213,915	
Same date last year	5	11	91

WHEN a mob of 200 men assembled outside the goal at Ovensborough, Kentucky, and demanded that a negro prisoner named John Jones be handed over to them to be lynched, the officer let him out by a back way. Making for the river, with the mob in close pursuit, he jumped in and allowed himself to drown.

As the result of overstudy, Carl Muller, of Neustatt, Germany, became demented, stripped off his clothes, and ran wild in the woods. He was found a week later clothed in leaves, which he had sewn together. Blades of grass were stuck to his chin to represent a beard. He had cut off his hair and replaced it with a moss wig.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE BURMA COAST.

BY A BOMBAY LADY.

APRIL came in tiptop hot, and a visit to the lighthouses of Burma in one of the Royal Indian Marine steamers seemed one of the pleasantest ways of passing a fortnight. Accordingly when I received a kind invitation from Captain Z., Commander of the Dufferin, to join his party on such a cruise, I accepted the offer with pleasure, being delighted to exchange the dust and glare of Rangoon for the balmy breezes of the Bay of Bengal. The party consisted of ten jolly officers of the ship, a genial Irishman connected with the Port Trust, and a popular Engineer in the P.W.D., who went officially in the course of their public duties. The Dufferin was timed to sail at 11 a.m., so on going down to Barr Street jetty, I was met and saluted by an officer who had come on shore to meet me. I infinitely prefer the bright and cheery smile of a naval officer to a noisy salute of 100 guns. We were rowed to the ship at once and a delicious breeze was blowing up the river which increased as we clipped below the Hastings and got out into the Gulf of Martaban. I had the ladies cabin, which was large and luxurious as cabins go. The first day passed as most days do on boardship, settling down, reading, working, talking, the inevitable meals, and the day brought to a close with a game at bridge.

Early the next morning we anchored off Ambers, and at 7 a. m. Captain Z. and I went ashore on Green Island, a very pretty little island, with a new lighthouse nearly completed; partly built of a very fine grey stone found on the island itself. We saw and procured some beautiful orchids and the place seemed to abound in fruit trees of various kinds. As soon as all the stores had been conveyed to the shore (and we had many loads of provisions to land at each place of call) and the two officials had completed their inspection duties, we went on to Double Island which we reached at lunch time. The sun being very hot at that hour of the day I did not go ashore, but the numerous shades of green among the trees with the rich brown soil peeping through had a most picturesque effect and I have no doubt distance lent enchantment to the view. I noticed the bleating of a goat on board and was told by Captain Z. that it belonged to the Chief Engineer, was the pet in fact of the engine room, and that I ought to ask to see it. I did so when Mr. C. came back from the shore but he said that it was lonely for the poor little "bakri," and that not being used to the ship and very young that was why cried so much. But I afterwards found out it was for the Mahomedan sailors' feast day "Bakri Eed" and no pet at all. They have some funny jokes at sea and in future I shall never believe in any pets of the engine room, excepting perhaps the donkey engine.

On the third day out we arrived at 6 a. m. at Reef Island at the mouth of Tavoy river. We were, however, at some distance from the shore and the day was too much haze to see the mainland, which I regretted greatly having heard that it was well worth seeing and very pretty. We landed in a quaint little bay and started climbing up a very steep hill 300 feet high, through beautiful woods. Some of the trees were immense and very straight. A fine banian trees lay across our path with its many branches and feelers stretching down to the ground in a small army might have encamped beneath its shade. Cotton pods we found in abundance and pistachio nuts were offered to us by the natives. Numbers of grey monkeys were enjoying their morning frolic. There was a most lovely view from the top and after resting a while we returned by a long road, built by the P. W. D. The place was filled with the music of birds and insects and the ground was covered with all sorts of pod and leaves and seeds fallen from the trees which arched above us and screened us from the hot sun overhead. On arriving at the shore we found the boat awaiting us and after being carried on board in a chair we were rowed back to the Dufferin having spent a most enjoyable morning.

We then steered for the west out to the open sea, skirting the Mergui Archipelago, and on the afternoon of the fourth day made Table Island, the most northerly of the Coco group. We went on shore in the cool of the evening. The lighthouse keeper, an Englishman, with a wife and maid and twelve men, are the sole inhabitants of the island. We could not help teasing our friend in the P. W. D. at this point about the most awful roads his department construct in this out of the way part of the world. They seemed to be constructed with the sole object of destroying our boots, and walking anywhere was better than walking on the appointed paths. The Chief Engineer kindly offered to show me round the island. We first visited the little cemetery which contains the remains of sixteen poor people most of whom were drowned trying to get ashore during a monsoon about the sixties or seventies. No one has been buried there for quite a number of years. We then ascended the lighthouse, a climb of 75 steps. From it we had a beatiful view and fine breeze which was very refreshing, for we were very hot and tired mounting up so high. When we came down we went and saw the water tanks for the cattle. The lighthouse keeper is a very industrious and contented individual and instead of bewailing his solitude makes the most of everything and had some nice vegetables and plaintain trees growing in his garden. We then went to the other side of the island and found some lovely shells on the shore. We brought away as many as we could conveniently carry. We also saw the wild cows for which the island is famous; years ago they were put there in a domesticated state, but now they, or probably their descendants, are quite wild. Deer and Iguanas, we were informed, are also to be found on the island. We had to hurry back as it was growing late and the tide had been coming in rapidly and the little stone pier was washed with the waves. It meant quite a run to get into the boat dryshod. One of our officers who fancied that the mantle of Orpheus had descended upon his shoulders played the fife and tried to give us lessons on the way back to the ship, but I fear I was not an apt pupil, in fact I was a signal failure at the art. I can only compare our attempts to the love songs of Billykins on the roof when he is singing three notes too high. We arrived at Alguada Reef on the fifth day. This was a place I was most interested in, for though only lighthouses on a reef of rocks yet the novel sensation of being lifted from the boat and hoisted ashore by a crane was one of the incidents of the trip that I had most looked forward to. Alas! The waves were so high I made up my mind that discretion, was the better part of valour and did not venture and it was just as well for all our party who landed came back soaking wet to the skin. It is really wonderful all the work this visiting the lighthouses means to officers and men alike. Bringing provisions and getting them safely ashore was one of the main objects of our cruise. Our ship always seemed to be the busiest of the busy, and no idle hands were anywhere to be found.

We anchored of Foul Island which is an extinct volcano on our sixth day out. This was the gala day of our Engineer friend as he had to go ashore to find out if the place would be a suitable one for a new lighthouse and as it was very muggy and hot, though the island looked very pretty and tempting still we allowed him to have an innings all to himself.

Our seventh day was Easter Sunday. On awakening Savage Island lay before us, a sweet pretty little place. I could not resist making a sketch of it as we steamed past. After breakfast we reached Akyab. It was grilling hot and to our dismay we saw the B. I. mail steamer go out fully seven hours before she need have done. Owing to the tides she would have to wait outside Chittagong for several hours but that is a way they have at sea and we bestowed our benedictions upon their devoted heads for omitting to take on our mails for Europe. After tea we had a drive to Scandal Point and enjoyed the delicious breeze which prevailed there. The lovely stretch of sand looked the very place for a good canter if one had only had a gee of some sort or another. We drove to evening service at 6-30 held in a very pretty little church. The service was bright and cheerful. The organ was played by a sweet-looking bride whose husband read the lessons. After a short sermon and the taking up of the collection we returned to the ship. Our youngest officer after dinner entertained us with his magic lantern slides and showed us some splendid views of the River Irrawaddy and of some of the lighthouses which we had visited.

We all looked forward to the next day with pleasurable anticipation, hoping to get fresh oysters, but when we arrived at Oyster Island the tide was too high and none were obtainable. I secured a pretty little sketch and was greatly helped by an admiring crowd of critics who stood around and gave me hints and ideas as to what colour the sea and clouds ought to be. Our worthy Commander mixed the deepest green to be put on raw without a touch of blue in it as his idea of what the sea was like, but in the end we succeeded in making something of it. Men are so useful at such times! We returned to Akyab in the afternoon and went ashore for a two miles' walk ending up with a rest and chat at Scandal Point and then back in time for dinner. My yarn of the sea is I find getting out of hand so I must cut short my narative of the last few days. We reached Beacon Island on the ninth day and from there we proceeded to Diamond Island, then on to the Baragua and Krishna Flats, and thence to China Bakir. We spent our last day at Eastern Grove. Here rather a comic incident occurred: our friend of the P. W. D. got up to his waist in mud and had to be hoisted back to terra firma by the anchor. Our Paddy from Cork also came in for not a little mild chaff, having been charged by wild bullocks and made to run for all he was worth, but like all his countrymen he took it in the best of good parts. Soon after this the Sawa Dagon Pagoda came into view and before long we were safely back to our anchorage and thus ended one of the most delightful little cruises possible.

S. F. B.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUDAN.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Waugh delivered an address upon "Cotton Growing in the Soudan."

He said Bradford was interested in cotton, principally Egyptian, to the value annually of at least a million sterling in the warp and weft, while as some of them would know, Bolton and other places in Lancashire were still more interested in it. In the neighbouring county, of course, an Association had been formed for encouraging the growth of cotton on British territory, and he should like the Bradford Chamber to throw in its weight in the same direction. For good or evil the valley of the Nile was under Anglo-Egyptian rule. South and east and west of the junction of the Blue and White Nile the ruling Power was a little more British than Egyptian. It was estimated that there were fifteen millions of acres available and suitable for cotton growing. Of these, thousands of acres were in the gift of the Government, if they were willing, and on easy terms otherwise, and on this land cotton could be grown and would pay well for the trouble and the outlay of cultivation and irrigation. There was no difficulty about labour. Further south the Government had cut through 75 miles of sudd with native labour, and in the region suitable by soil and climate for the growing of cotton every full-grown man knew how and when to plant the seed and how and when to harvest it without any experiments or the aid of a single expert. It 1873 the then Governor of the Soudan insisted that every village within his territory should cultivate a certain amount of cotton proportional to its population. The quantity produced was so extraordinary that camels could not be found to carry the cotton to market. The Governor was declared to be not the but he had proved the great producing power of the soil. The difficulty in 1873, was locomotion and transport for the cotton when grown, and that was the difficulty to-day; thirty years since the first successful experiment was made. The Egyptian official theory of the development of the Soudan had been from first to last the brinking of the produce of that country down the Nile and through Egypt to the port of Alexandria. That was not a British idea, as it was not practicable. The natural outlet was from Berber to Suakim by a railway to be made, and it was to expedite the making of this railway that he desired this Chamber, in conjunction with the British Cotton-growing Association, to lend its influence by a resolution and by an interview with the Foreign Minister, supported by the members of Parliament of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The distance covered by the railway would be about 240 miles and the line could be made in two years. Lord Kitchener made his military railway, 530 miles long, in two years. During a former attempt to conquer the Soudan all the material for the railway he was now proposing was sent out and the contract for making the same was entrusted to Mr. John Aird. The natives were not friendly and the material and plant were brought back to England and sheds were built for the purpose of storing it. It was intended to make the railway at that time for military purposes. Was it unreasonable that they should ask now for its speedy construction to further the peaceful development of the country?—(Hear, hear.) He was convinced of the suitability of the soil and climate for the growth of cotton from the want of which the principal industry in this country was suffering. There was a suitable area sufficient to quadruple the supply of Egyptian cotton in a very few years from the completion of the proposed railway and of a quality which some competent to judge said was superior to that produced on the delta. It was at any rate in all respects equal. Such a result as was desired had to be worked for. The officials out there—Lord Cromer, Count Gleichen, Sir William Garstin, the Sirdar, and others with all of whom he had spoken on the subject—knew very well that the carriage of cotton with the present means of transport would be more than the cotton was worth in Manchester. There was another view of the development of the Soudan which, he was sure, would appeal even to business men. We stood by while Mahdism swept the country of its population and destroyed it to the extent of 50 per cent. Statin Pashs put it as high as 75 per cent. We smashed Mahdism and on the same day slavery died also throughout the whole area by almost a natural law. Slavery had been the industry of the country. We had abolished it and he for one wanted to do something for the employment of the population that remained and the population that would come after.—(Hear, hear.) The good government of Upper and Lower Egypt had resulted in a prosperity undreamt of by either the Fellaheen or the old "regime" of Turkish Ministers and Governors. These latter, however, were richer men to-day under the new order of things than ever they were under the rule of corruption and oppression. Property in the towns, especially in Cairo, had gone up in value by leaps and bounds, while the cultivable area, in spite of the increase through the operations of the Irrigation Department, had gone up 50 per cent. in value. But Britishers had reaped no advantage from this prosperity, and he feared we were not alive to-day to the advantages from a purely pound, shillings and pence view of the matter which could result from the practical development of the Soudan—a country 1,000 square miles in area.—(Hear, hear.) He believed that in the near future the white races would be as keen for the ownership of land in those regions as they now were in the more temperate zones. This was the more probable as the result of the scientific attack which was being made upon local microbes and mosquitos, while the cultivation of the land reduced the chances of malaria.—(Hear, hear.) A slow "selective acclimatisation," with other means, would, he believed, lead to rendering the tropics as healthy for the white races as other parts of the globe. Sunlight, and sunlight alone, was the permanent income of the world, and the human race was living more closely up to its income.—(Applause.)

In reply to questions, Mr. Waugh said that Lord Cromer, the Sirdar, Count Gleichen, the Agent for the Soudan, and others were of the same opinion as himself, but these gentlemen were out there. They could not find the money for the railway, but they held the view that what was required was pressure to be brought upon the Government at home. The Government knew the cost, and Lord Cromer as usual in that line the money was ready. He had written to Count Gleichen in the course of his reply, dated February 4, said:—"After thoroughly going into the question the Soudan Government has, with every desire to promote the matter and develop the country, reluctantly come to the conclusion that the present high rates which the Soudan Railway is obliged to charge render early development of the cotton industry impossible. The Suakim-Berber Railway, which it is hoped may be finished in a couple of years, will permit of very much lower rates being charged, and the question can then be taken in hand."

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonquin interrupted.
Communication Trinidad Demerara interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	15 p.m.	22	56
Teheran	17	2	18 p.m.	...	50
Suez	17	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 17th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	29	0	1
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	0	13	0	6

FURTHER information about the collision on the railway at Sakheki states that the driver of the goods train went against signals and collided with Mixed train at the points while entering the station yard a little after 5 a. m. One bogie third and intermediate class carriage was badly smashed and one composite carriage smashed and one end derailed at the crossing. As already reported four native passengers were killed and ten seriously injured. There was no European passenger in the train. The engine of the goods train was damaged and the line blocked. The drivers and firemen of both trains escaped injury.

SIXPENNY NOVELS.

QUARTER OF MILLION SOLD EVERY WEEK.

THE sixpenny novel has come to stay. Although only a few years have elapsed since these cheap and handy editions of the works of popular living authors were placed on the market to any great extent, the public demand has steadily increased.

A few years ago there were only 700 "titles" on sale at 6d. To-day there are nearly 1,700, inclusive of the classic novels, modern novels, and general literature.

Mr. Denny, the well-known Strand bookseller, yesterday published a list of the titles of 750 sixpenny books, copies of which he sells at 4 1-2d., as against 500 titles last years. These books are mostly novels, but there are also fine series of general and ethical literature.

The most notable feature of the sales is the extraordinary demand for the works of Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Grant, Allen, Clodd, and Lang. Over 250,000 sixpenny copies of these lectures and essays have been sold in the last two years, and they are constantly being reprinted.

The number of sixpenny novels sold in the country and exported per week is estimated at a quarter of a million. A first sixpenny edition of a popular novelist are rages about 100 000 copies, although one firm has produced 200,000 copies each as the first edition of two well-known novels during the last six months.

When "Westward Ho!" came out in six penny form 200,000 copies were sold in four months. To-day Stevenson's novels are as popular as ever, and there is also a great demand for the works of Miss E. T. Fowler, Mr. Barrie, and Mr. Oppenheim.

Although the royalties are small, authors are as pleased as the public with the success of the sixpenny novel, as they are now able to reach all classes and thus extend their fame.

Publishers, however, state that a sale of something like 40,000 copies of a sixpenny novel must be effected before a good profit can be relied upon, and that the "stock", of authors who do not go off like hot cake takes up much room.

The Whitsuntide holidays will, as usual relieve the bookstalls of lots of sixpenny literature.

TALLY-HO IN THE CITY.

SIX FOXES PROVIDE AN EXCITING HUNT.

AN exciting fox-hunt has taken place in the Smithfield poultry market in which six fox cubs, several salesmen, five policemen, numberless boys, and a fox-terrier, known as "Terrier Jim," played important parts.

One of the salemen, Mr. F. Broome, received a consignment of six foxes from Warwickshire. The animals were sent to the market in a large crate with wire netting over the top, and were left in the shop over Sunday.

The young cubs, not being imbued with the spirit of rest on the Sabbath spent the day in gnawing through the netting and thus acquiring the freedom of the market. Live poultry were kept aware all night in a state of terror, and a duckling was slaughtered; while the night watchman heard such weird noise that he must have been glad whenever he saw the policeman pass the gates.

When Mr. Broome's staff saw the empty crate they sent for "Terrier Jim." The dog quickly got on the trail and two cubs were soon run to earth.

Following the keen-scented terrier, the amateur huntsmen descended to the cellars, where another fox was discovered with his head caught in a packing case and his legs waving like a semophore signal in the air.

After considerable time had been spent in a fruitless endeavour to capture the missing three cubs, it was decided to wait till the evening.

The trio, however, managed to keep in their hiding-places, and at night the hunt was given up in the hope that the foxes will submit when hungry.

TWO STRANGE PICTURE STORIES.

THELM were two romantic sales of pictures at Christie's lately among the works put up to realise a total of nearly £100,000. One surprise was furnished by a Gainsborough portrait of a lady in white muslin dress with yellow trimming. The canvas measures 30in., by 25in., and is described in the "Daily Chronicle" as an awful-looking wreck, covered with dirty varnish, and having two large holes in the canvas. This picture, the property of an old lady at Worthing, was hawked about Bond-street, the owner anxious to realise £5; but no one apparently wanted it, and it was taken to Christie's, where its merits were suspected. On Saturday it started at 200 guineas, which in a couple of minutes had reached 5,000 guineas, and it was knocked down to Mr. Charles Wertheimer at 9,000 guineas, with which the "old lady from Worthing" will be able to buy a country estate and enrich her relatives. Another amazing price was paid for a Romney portrait, the property of Mr. E. W. Beckett, M.P., of Mrs. Alexander Blair, in white muslin dress painted on too small a canvas to allow of the full effect of the large black hat with feathers being fully seen—58in. by 40in.; this was started at 2,000 guineas, and was knocked down at 9,400 guineas to M. Charles Sedelmeyer, of Paris. This Romney picture, it may be mentioned, was painted for 50 guineas (the artist received 100 guineas for the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Blair) in about 1787, and is one of the most striking pictures of its kind on record.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 6th June 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th May 1903— G I P R system...	2,23,125	6,81,133	3,703	9,93,008
I M R do ...	47,786	1,52,257	397	2,00,440
Total ...	2,70,911	8,33,470	4,937	11,08,418
Actuals for corresponding week ending 31st May 1902— G I P R system...	2,15,017	5,98,864	9,973	8,23,854
I M R do ...	48,108	1,66,561	417	2,15,106
Total ...	2,63,125	7,65,418	10,430	10,38,360
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+ 8,03	+ 82,319	— 6,273	+ 84,154
	I M R... — 44,61	— 14,294	— 84	— 14,666

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 6th June 1903, by Council Bills	3,592,643
By Gold	.....
3. Balance to be remitted from 7th June 1903 to 31st March 1904	13,407,357

A WELL-KNOWN animal painter declares pigs to be wonderfully like human beings in many ways. Conversely, scores of human beings are wonderfully like pigs in many ways.

An unfortunate judicial simile is reported by the Australian mail. Mr. Isaacs, K. C., remarked in one of the Melbourne courts that a certain section of an Act of Parliament was so clear in its language as to "speak trumpet-tongued." Sir Hartley Williams, senior puisne judge, promptly retorted that "what appeared trumpet-tongued to the plaintiff might be no louder than a jew's-harp to the defendant." Speaking next day with some emotion, Sir Hartley said it never occurred to him at the time that the phrase "jew's-harp" might be construed as having a personal application. Nothing could be more foreign to his principles than a desire to sneer at any man's creed or religion. Mr. Isaacs assured the judge that the words never for a moment conveyed the idea to his mind that they had any personal application.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Flo

PURELY PERSONAL.

With his calm, impetuous action, and especially in his masterly despatches, the present Secretary of State for the Independent State of the Congo, Baron von Etvelde, much resembles the Colonial Secretary. It is upon the Baron that will fall most of the onus of repelling the attacks made the other evening upon the administration on the Congo.

He is a man of fifty-one years of age, and has been connected with the Congo Free State since he was thirty-three. Before that he spent much time in India as Consul, and this accounts for his wellknown English sympathies. For five years he was employed in the Chinese Imperial Custom, a training which he has found invaluable in his present position. The Baron has made many excellent laws for the betterment of conditions in his African dominions, but there are those who imagine that in this respect he has also learnt from China. In that country, of course, while the codes of law are the most perfect imaginable; the administration of justice could not be worse.

Whoever may attack the King of the Belgians and his administration in the Congo, there is always to be found one staunch supporter who is a host in himself. Sir Hugh Gilzen Reid, whose mother took part in the agitation which succeeded in bringing about the formation of the Free Church of Scotland, is ever to the front with letters, public and private, articles, and arguments in support of the much-abused Congo Free State.

A personal friend of King Leopold, he has the great quality of consistency in his line of action, and it is doubtful whether anyone could find a more skilful and altogether admirable defender. His wonderful newspaper experiences stand Sir Hugh in good stead in his role of King's Champion. It is only fitting that he should have the right to wear two Belgian decorations.

It is probable that the present Earl of Onslow will not find any situation so romantic even in the Cabinet as that which befell the first Earl in 1785, when he was one of the privileged few who witnessed the marriage of George, then Prince of Wales, to the famous Mrs. Fitzherbert. Lord Onslow formed at one time one of the Committee appointed to inquire into the bona-fides of the Salvation Army Social Scheme. The finding of Lord Onslow's Committee was a triumphant vindication of the reputation of the leader of the Salvation Army and his methods. The close attention which Lord Onslow was bound to give to the social work of the Army gave him a great respect for them, and an interest which he maintains to this day.

In the middle of last century a certain Edwin Waugh, known as the Lancashire Burns, made a great reputation by the writing of a song entitled Come whoam to the childer and me, and it is curious that the man who has done most to make that home possible for the childer bears the same name. To-day the Archdeacon of Westminster presides at a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, founded and organised by Benjamin Waugh, the children's friend.

Unlike his namesake, Benjamin Waugh is a Yorkshireman, although he has nothing in his physique, in his appearance, or his character to show his origin save for a shrewd long-headedness, an indomitable perseverance, and an untiring energy. To-day Mr. Waugh can look back over years spent without break in the amelioration of the condition of children to the time when, as an Independent minister in Greenwich, he started a scheme to place boys charged before magistrates with petty crimes at sea on fishing smacks.

His greatest work was the securing of the passing of the Children's Charer the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty, and the Better Protection of Children. Under this Act children obtained rights and privileges undreamed of before Mr. Waugh took up the work.

It would seem that New Zealand has the remarkable faculty of impressing upon all those who dwell there a fierce, almost radical progressiveness. Sir John Gorst, whose position as a politician needs no description, owed much of his progressive nature to his sojourn as Civil Commissioner in New Zealand as well as to the fact that he married a lady from that Colony. Upon the question of the safeguarding of the interests of children, a subject in which he sees eye to eye with Mr. Benjamin Waugh, he holds strong views. Quite recently he suggested that for a parent who can help it wilfully to send a child to school starving or wet through or dirty or insufficiently clad, or exhausted by labour, is an offence against morality, and should be made an offence against the law.

Lord Minto will be able to enjoy the unrivalled hunting, fishing, and shooting of Canada for another year, a fact which will perhaps give him more pleasure than the mere holding of the position of Governor-General, for he is an enthusiastic sportsman. He learnt many of the delights of Canadian sport in 1885 when Chief of Staff in the campaign of the Canadian North-West Rebellion.

The present Governor-General has a most distinguished list of ancestors who have rendered fine services to the State. Prominent among these is the third baronet, Sir Gilbert Elliot, who was a statesman, a philosopher, and a poet. Unlike the present holder of the title, Sir Gilbert did all that was possible to encourage George III. in that policy towards the Americans which led to Canada becoming a distinct country from the United States.

Lady Minto is a sister of Lord Grey, of South African fame, and thus there is a bond of sympathy between the two great Colonies. She has made the social side of the Governor-General's position a great success, and in the present relations of the Mother Country and the self-governing Colonies this side is one of the most important.

It is interesting to recall the words of two of Lord Minto's predecessors in Canada on the subject of the relation of the Crown representative to the Colony. Lord Aberdeen, on landing in Canada, said: If and because your Governor-General is in the service of the Crown, he is, therefore, in a literal and absolute sense in the service of Canada.

As to the directly political action possible to the Governor-General the late Lord Dufferin remarked that when times are smooth and things go well there is little for a Governor-General to do beyond lubricating the machinery, but when storms arise and the machinery gets out of gear there are plenty of opportunities for a Governor-General to develop the higher qualities of statesmanship.

Lord Brassey, who was one of the most popular Australian Governors, used absolutely to decline to express any opinion upon any question of the day in Victorian politics, saying that it lay outside his sphere.

A grey-haired boy with magnetic eyes and a soul of fire, a member of Lord Rosebery's Liberal League and one who acclaims Mr. Burns and Mr. Keir-Hardie as the prophets of these later days, such is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, who has succeeded Dr. Parker at the City Temple, and who was one of the protestants against the Education Bill in Hyde Park.

Mr. Campbell is slim and slight and slender, almost boyish in personal appearance for all his thirty-six years. He can read no fewer than six languages, and is a Christ Church Oxford man. In politics he is an Imperialist and a follower of Lord Rosebery, of whose League, however, he said in public a short time ago, I do not know how long I shall remain a member.

Those who advocate a Cabinet of business men should study the story of the Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who is in London on a flying visit. The ranks of American millionaires are so overcrowded that, unless they have some speciality to recommend them, there is no reason for studying them. Wanamaker, from being a messenger boy at fourteen, now that he has attained the age of sixty-five, has been closely connected with three things, each of which has been the largest of its kind—the largest store, the largest Sunday-school, and the United States Post Office, the largest Government institution.

Into all these he carried the same methods, and he set the Post Office upon such a firm foundation when Postmaster-General under President Harrison that it has been a model ever since. Another speciality of Mr. Wanamaker's is advertising. He spends at least £100,000 a year in newspaper and magazine advertisements, and it pays so well that his store makes a profit of over £200,000 a year. He gives as the secret of his success, Work while you work, rest when you rest. His one great rule is never read a newspaper in business hours, or put your hand in your pocket.

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Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years Rs. 22
The Pioneer, " for 3 " Rs. 25
The Standard " for 6 " Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in mediums and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
" 21	Half Hunting	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

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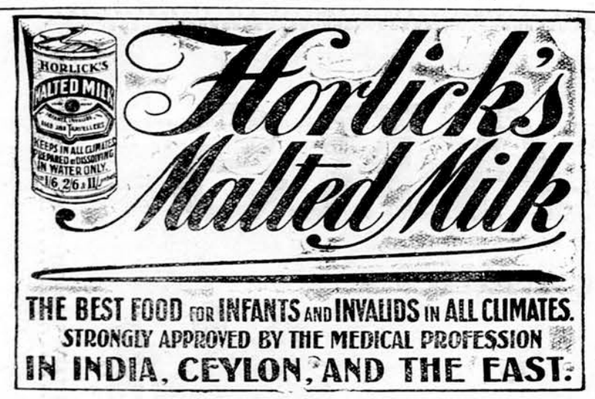

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A Bad Skin

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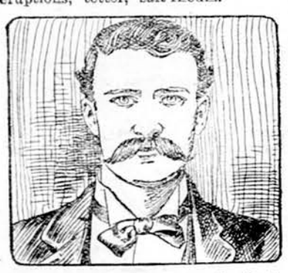

Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalgoorlie, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

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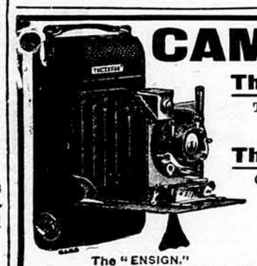

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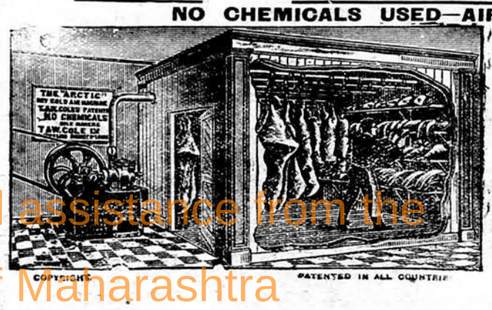

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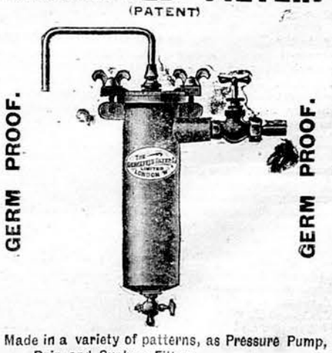

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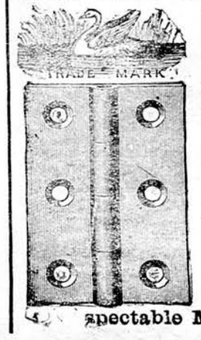

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